

# Navajo National Monument

Arizona

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



## General Management Plan Summary



# General Management Plan Summary

.....  
.....

.....

This General Management Plan Summary provides the highlights of the *Navajo National Monument Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement*. The plan is intended to provide a foundation to help park managers guide programs and set priorities for resource stewardship, visitor understanding, partnerships, facilities, and operations. The plan will guide management of the monument for the next 15–20 years.

The central questions of the plan are how resources will be protected for future generations, how visitor understanding will be improved, how associated American Indian tribes will be more fully recognized and involved with the monument, and what facilities, staff, and funding will be needed to fulfill proposed actions. The plan was developed with public involvement and consultation with associated American Indian tribes and government agencies.

**The preferred alternative emphasizes partnerships.** The National Park Service will carefully manage the existing land base and in addition will share common goals with American Indian tribes and others to protect resources and promote visitor understanding of the entire region. The NPS will look beyond the boundary for accomplishing joint purposes through cooperation and partnerships. Opportunities for more innovative and diverse programs, education and outreach, cross

training, and broader resource management will be greatly enhanced by a collaborative regional effort.

The complete plan describes and analyzes a proposed action and two alternatives for managing and using Navajo National Monument. Under Alternative A: (No Action), the National Park Service would continue existing management practices, resulting in current resource conditions and visitor experiences and the logical progression of known trends over time. It is required as a baseline against which the other alternatives can be compared. Under Alternative B: Focus on NPS Land, the National Park Service would focus management on the existing land base to achieve the purposes of the monument. Primary resource protection and visitor understanding would be accomplished on the three federal units at Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House.

The complete *Navajo National Monument Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement* also discusses the potential consequences of each alternative's actions on cultural and natural resources, visitor experience and understanding, remoteness, socio- economics, and monument operations. It is important that the complete document be reviewed prior to implementing actions in the plan to ensure appropriate further consultation and compliance with laws and policies.





## PURPOSE AND NEED FOR A GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of the General Management Plan (GMP) is to map out a clear direction for the management of Navajo National Monument for the next 15 to 20 years. The GMP will provide comprehensive and integrated guidance for the preservation of resources, provision of visitor enjoyment, and the organizational mechanism to accomplish the plan. The plan will not provide specific and detailed answers to every issue or question facing Navajo National Monument, but the approved plan will provide a comprehensive framework for proactive decision making. General management plans are required for every unit of the National Park Service and must address resource protection measures, general development locations, timing, costs, carrying capacity analyses, and boundary modifications. One of the most important aspects of planning is public involvement. Creation of the GMP is a process that involves interaction with other government agencies, American Indian tribes, neighbors, visitors, and the general public.

Navajo National Monument has never had a general management plan. Visitation remained below 1,000 per year until 1950. A master plan, developed in 1951, guided development of the visitor center, parking, picnic area, campground, trails, and overlooks that were constructed in the early 1960s. Completion of these facilities, coupled with the paving of the Kayenta-Tuba City road, led to visitation climbing from around 1,000 per year to approximately 80,000 per year. Charged with protecting resources and

enhancing visitor understanding in the 21st century, the National Park Service needs a comprehensive framework that guides management decisions and lets the public know how and why the monument is managed the way it is.

*A Draft General Management Plan / Environmental Impact Statement (GMP/EIS) was developed through public scoping, newsletters, consultation with American Indian tribes and government agencies, and public comments. This Final GMP / EIS reflects changes that were made in response to the comments on the draft document. A minimum of 30 days after this final environmental impact statement is published, the National Park Service will select and approve the final plan, and publish a record of decision in the Federal Register. The plan will then be implemented.*

---

---

*One of the most important aspects of planning is public involvement. The GMP is a process that involves interaction with other government agencies, American Indian tribes, neighbors, visitors, and the general public.*

---

---



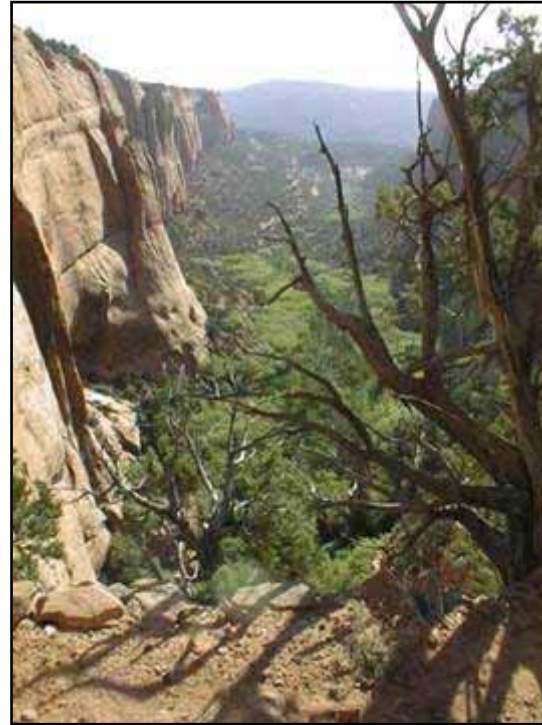
## INTRODUCTION

### VISION

The images are undeniably compelling: red sandstone canyons; amazingly large cliff dwellings; astonishingly preserved building details and remnants that tell about this ancient 13<sup>th</sup>- century Puebloan society; the lush forest of Betatakin Canyon; waterfalls tumbling over sandstone near Keet Seel; remoteness, wide blue skies, quiet; the land of the ancestral home of the Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni. In contrast to the busy sameness of modern urban life, the ancient villages of Navajo National Monument are tied to and surrounded by native cultures, including those that descended from the village builders.

Navajo National Monument has been a remote place since its establishment in 1909. The few early hardy visitors braved the vast distances on horseback from the railheads at Flagstaff, Arizona, or Dolores, Colorado. Only recently did paved roads make the area more accessible, although access is still difficult. Betatakin is a five- hour hike, Keet Seel is an arduous overnight backcountry trip, and Inscription House is so fragile and isolated it remains closed. The challenge and commitment required to go to Betatakin and Keet Seel rewards visitors with an unparalleled experience. Remoteness has protected what is special about the monument—intact cliff dwellings linked to natural settings, a lack of modern intrusions that fosters a deep understanding of the past, a landscape connecting past and present cultures, and a region central to the spiritual beliefs of Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni Tribes.

The Navajo National Monument of the future should look a lot like the Navajo National Monument of today. In the spectrum of units of the national park system, this monument should guard its unique remoteness and the special understanding that comes from the wholeness of the



landscape. The ancient village sites and their natural settings should be protected to evoke a strong sense of the past and respect of cultural beliefs. The monument should provide a quiet, insightful experience. Improvements to programs and facilities should be made to provide greater understanding and appreciation for those who cannot or choose not to hike to the remote sites, but such improvements should not interfere with the mission of the monument. As pressures of urbanization and tourism increase, Navajo National Monument should stand out as a window into distinct past and present cultures. The nation will increasingly need such places in the future.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

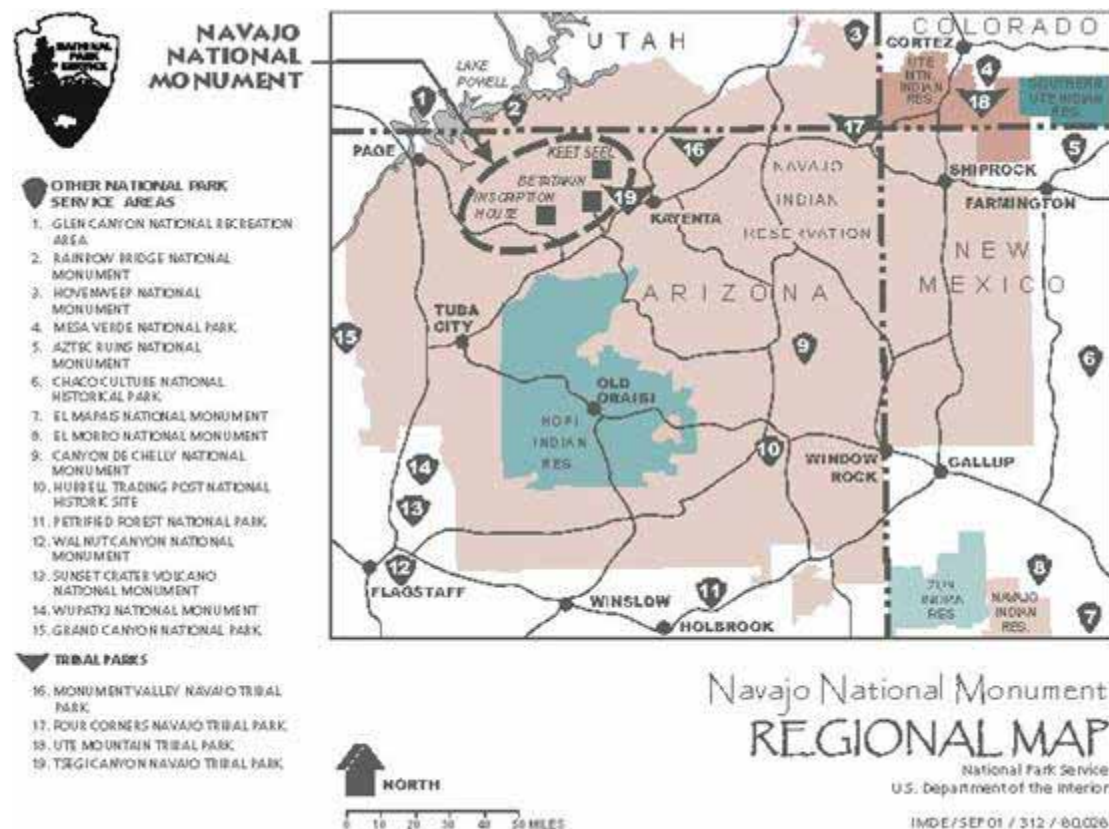
Navajo National Monument was established to preserve three specific outstanding 13<sup>th</sup>- century cliff dwellings in Northern Arizona. Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House are some of the largest, most intact pre- contact structures in the Southwestern United States. These three sites represent one part of a long human habitation of the area and hold distinct meanings to different people, particularly the Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni. The National Park Service manages these sites to protect their natural and cultural heritage for present and future generations.

The cliff dwellings lie on three very small tracts (360 acres total) of federal land, separated by considerable distance and surrounded by Navajo Nation land in northeastern Arizona. The town of Kayenta is about 30 miles east of the monument on U.S. Highway 160, a main route between the Four Corners areas and the Grand Canyon.

The Betatakin unit, 160 acres, is adjacent to the headquarters area, which resides on about 240 acres of land under agreement with the Navajo Nation. About 9 miles north of U.S. Highway 160, this is the primary visitor area with a visitor center, trails, overlooks, a campground, a picnic area, and administrative facilities. Betatakin is visible from the overlook on the rim, and visitors can gain access from a 5- mile roundtrip guided hike into the canyon. Keet Seel unit, 160 acres, is 8 miles northeast of headquarters, and visitors must generally

backpack overnight to visit it. Inscription House, 40 acres, is more than 30 miles by road from headquarters and has been closed to visitors since 1968. Access requires travel through Navajo Nation land.

Current visitation to Navajo National Monument is about 66,000 per year, and more than 95 percent of visitors stay on the rim at the headquarters area. Remoteness has been key to protecting the resources of these small sites set within the Navajo Nation.



### **THE HOPI, NAVAJO, SAN JUAN PAIUTE, AND ZUNI, AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT**

Four American Indian tribes have been identified through consultation as having cultural associations with the area of Navajo National Monument. Each has a distinct set of beliefs and a relationship with the sites, geography, and landscapes of the monument.

#### **Hopi**

Ancestors of the Hopi have lived in the Southwest for millennia. Hopi origin stories tell of their ancestors, the Hisatsinom, coming into the present world through the Sipapu, the center of the cosmos, from which their ancestors emerged from the underworld and spread throughout the Southwest.

From the 10th to 13th centuries, as trade brought seeds of corn and other agricultural crops into the region from present-day Mexico, Hisatsinom lifeways changed from nomadic hunting and gathering to farming the red-rock mesas and canyon bottomlands. Settling into farming, the Hisatsinom replaced their temporary brush shelters with enduring multistoried, stone and masonry houses clustered in villages.

The Hisatsinom, people of long ago, inhabited the lands of present-day Navajo National Monument from about A.D. 950 to A.D. 1300. They migrated from Kawestima (North Village) to Tuuwanasavi, the Center of the Universe, in the fulfillment of a covenant with Maasaw, the Earth Guardian. These ancestral lands remain very important to the Hopi. Keet Seel (also Kawestima) is a Fire Clan village. Betatakin (Talastima) is a Flute and Deer Clan village. Inscription

House (Tsu'ovi) is a Rattlesnake, Sand, and Lizard Clan village.

The Hopi value the archeological sites, structures, petroglyphs, and pictographs of Navajo National Monument, because they are a vital spiritual and physical link between the past, the present, and the future. Possessing a rich interpretive scheme for assigning meaning to images appearing on rock, the Hopi have identified symbols for living clans on a site in Betatakin Canyon. These sites and other sites are still considered sacred and active in a spiritual sense.

#### **Navajo**

The boundaries of the traditional Navajo homeland is symbolized by four sacred mountains: Blanca Peak (Sis Naajinii) near Alamosa, Colorado; Mount Taylor (Tsoo Dzil) near Grants, New Mexico; the San Francisco Peaks (Dook'o'osliid) near Flagstaff, Arizona; and the La Plata Mountains (Dibe Ntasaa) near Durango, Colorado. Navajo origin stories tell of their ancestors, the Diné (people), emerging from a subterranean world into this world, located within the embrace of the four sacred mountains.

Archeological and linguistic evidence suggests that the Athabaskan-speaking Diné migrated south from the northwestern part of the continent. Archeologists have no consensus as to when the Diné arrived in the present-day Southwest, but estimate sometime between the 11th to 15th centuries. The Diné eventually diverged from hunting and gathering lifeways and adopted an agricultural lifestyle. Later, the Spanish introduced domesticated animals to the Diné, and shepherding became central to their livelihood.

In 1868 Navajo tribal leaders signed a treaty with the United States, granting the tribe the reservation, eventually totaling



more than 16 million acres and covering parts of three states—northeastern Arizona, northwestern New Mexico, and southeastern Utah. The reservation encompasses Navajo National Monument, which was created by presidential proclamation in 1909. In 1960, the Navajo Tribal Council Advisory Committee created Tsegi Canyon Tribal Park to protect all lands within the Tsegi Canyon system (see Appendix C). The Navajo Parks and Recreation Department has the delegated authority and responsibility to manage and operate tribal parks but due to limited funds and staff, the department is not actively managing Tsegi Canyon Tribal Park.

As related through their oral history, the Navajo have a long tradition of using the monument and adjacent lands for both sacred and personal purposes, such as the harvesting of nuts and berries.

### **San Juan Paiute**

Today, the San Juan Paiute live in small towns in and around the vast Navajo Nation. Several centuries ago the San Juan Paiute actually inhabited areas that are now managed by Navajo National Monument. In the mid- 1850s Captain Walker and his troop traveled through much of what we now call the Navajo Nation. During his travels he came across a people, the San Juan Paiute, who settled in sparse camps along drainages in the Tsegi Canyon system. One group that he encountered lived in what is now called Nitsin Canyon. Most likely these people had settled some time after the inhabitants of Inscription House had moved to other villages. This small band of San Juan Paiute eventually gave way to the ever- growing numbers and expansion of the Navajo, moving closer to Navajo Mountain and other areas where they continued their strategy of hunting and gathering and limited agriculture to gain food and materials for

survival. The San Juan Paiute still feel a strong connection to Nitsin Canyon and other areas in the region.

### **Zuni**

The Zuni have also lived in the Southwest for many centuries. Today, their home is near Gallup, New Mexico, however, at one time their settlements could be found in the Four Corners region of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Arizona. The Zuni consider the area in which Navajo National Monument is located, Tsegi Canyon, to be an essential part of their traditions. The Tsegi Canyon region is known in their traditions as the “northern canyons,” from which several of their clans originated and eventually migrated to their present location at Zuni Pueblo in New Mexico. The Zuni also see this region as important, since it was through Tsegi Canyon that they traveled to eventually reach what is now known as the Grand Canyon. The Zuni traveled through this region to visit areas that they had previously inhabited and to obtain salt from mines located near the Grand Canyon. Today, Zuni elders still travel to Navajo National Monument to visit Betatakin, because this site figures prominently in their past. Navajo National Monument still plays an important role in Zuni songs, traditions, and lives.

## **HOW THE MONUMENT WAS ESTABLISHED**

The canyons branching deep into the Navajo sandstone of the Colorado Plateau have been inhabited for thousands of years. Among the evidence of past people are large, intact cliff dwellings, ceramics, tools, and other artifacts. In the late 19th century, these highly visible remnants of important cultural heritage were in danger of being looted and

## INTRODUCTION

destroyed. In response to increasing public awareness of conservation and concern to preserve prehistory, the “Antiquities Act” became law in 1906. It established penalties for looting archeological sites on federal lands, established a permit system for gathering objects on federal lands, and gave presidential authority to designate national monuments.

In 1909, President William H. Taft set aside Navajo National Monument (Proclamation No. 873, 36 Stat. 2491) as an area situated on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Arizona encompassing about 160 square miles:

*“Whereas, a number of prehistoric cliff dwelling and pueblo ruins, situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, and which are new to science and wholly unexplored, and because of their isolation and size are of the very greatest ethnological, scientific, and educational interest, and it appears the public interest would be promoted by reserving these extraordinary ruins of an unknown people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof...”*

Just a few years later, President Taft reduced the size of Navajo National Monument (Proclamation No. 1186, 37 Stat. 1733, 1912) from 160 square miles to three separate units surrounded by Navajo Nation lands:

- Betatakin—160 acres
- Keet Seel—160 acres
- Inscription House—40 acres

As part of the system of National Parks, Navajo National Monument is managed to conserve scenery, natural and

historic objects, and wildlife unimpaired for the enjoyment of present and future generations.

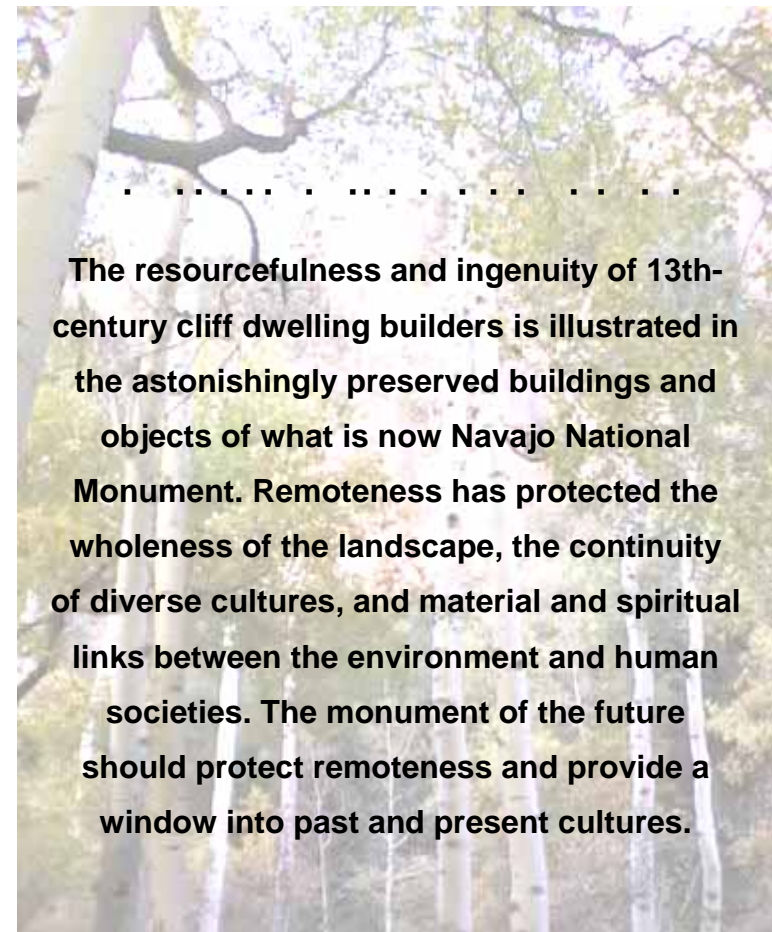
---

---

*Note: The plateau and canyons have been and continue to be the home of many people, not “unknown” as worded in the 1909 proclamation.*

---

---



**The resourcefulness and ingenuity of 13th-century cliff dwelling builders is illustrated in the astonishingly preserved buildings and objects of what is now Navajo National Monument. Remoteness has protected the wholeness of the landscape, the continuity of diverse cultures, and material and spiritual links between the environment and human societies. The monument of the future should protect remoteness and provide a window into past and present cultures.**

## PURPOSE

- To protect outstanding cliff dwellings at Betatakin/Talastima, Keet Seel/Kawestima, and Inscription House/Tsu' ovi and their surrounding environments for future generations.
- To allow, without compromising protection, opportunities to contribute to scientific and ethnographic knowledge.
- To promote visitor understanding of the monument's diverse resources, including the cliff dwellings, their surrounding environments, and their connections to cultures past and present in the region.

---



---

*The purpose tells why the monument was set aside as a unit of the national park system. It is based on the presidential proclamation and the NPS Organic Act. The significance of the monument tells what makes the area unique—why it is important enough to our cultural and/or natural heritage to warrant national park designation, and how it differs from other parts of the country.*

---



---

## SIGNIFICANCE

- The three cliff dwellings and associated cultural resources provide a comprehensive window into 13th- century life because of their large size and intact condition.
- Exemplary material integrity of Navajo National Monument's structures, architectural details, and artifacts provide specific information about social structure of these 13th- century inhabitants and their interaction with other cultures of the time.

- Navajo National Monument's remoteness and lack of modern intrusions provide visitors an unparalleled opportunity to connect with life in this 13th- century community.
- The cultural and natural resources of Navajo National Monument are central to the distinct spiritual beliefs of Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni Tribes.
- Betatakin/Talastima Canyon shelters an unexpected lush, relic aspen/fir forest, providing a confluence of natural and cultural resources that provide further opportunities to connect with the past.
- American Indian descendants of those who built and occupied the dwellings are alive and still connected spiritually and traditionally to the total environment.

---



---

*Interpretive themes are the key stories or concepts that every visitor to Navajo National Monument should understand.*

---



---

## PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEMES

- The cliff dwellings at Navajo National Monument illustrate the adaptation of a people to their constantly changing environment, the molding and shaping of a culture by natural forces, and how people can both positively and negatively impact their surroundings' ability to support them.
- The well- preserved cliff dwellings and associated artifacts, in a setting largely free of modern intrusions, provide a wealth of information about the habits, social interactions, and social dynamics of the 13th- century inhabitants; reveal a complex and sophisticated civic life that bears close resemblance to modern Pueblo lifeways; and offer opportunities to explore the ideas of cultural continuity and change.

## INTRODUCTION



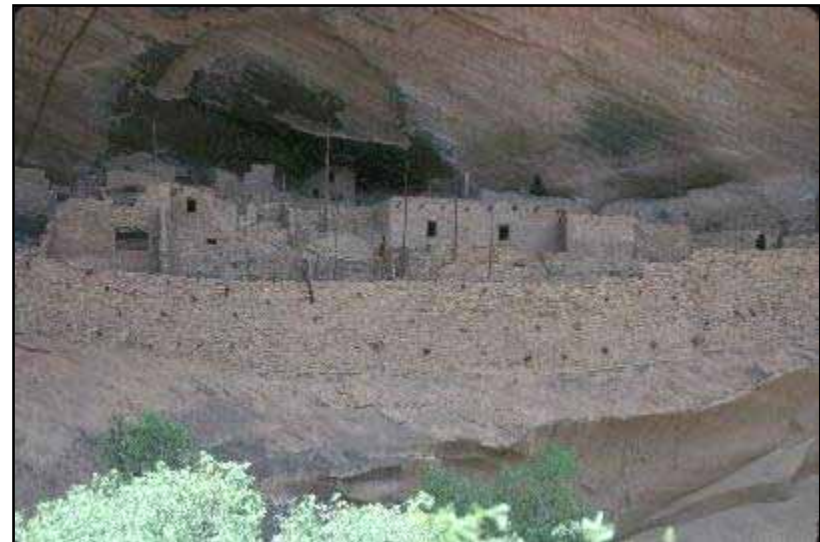
- Natural systems and processes operate in Navajo National Monument to create an environment of great scenic beauty and diverse flora and fauna, an environment that has also supported many centuries of human occupation by diverse cultures extending to the present day, providing opportunities to explore both the material and spiritual links between the environment and human societies.
- Navajo National Monument's cliff dwellings, associated artifacts, and surrounding natural resources all connect to the deeply held and distinct beliefs of the Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni peoples, demonstrating how each society's natural and cultural resources serve as physical manifestations of ancient stories and ceremonies about origins and heritage.

## RESOURCES

The mission of the National Park Service is to manage national parks, monuments, and other units of the system:

- to conform to the fundamental purpose of these parks, monuments, or other units;
- to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein; and
- to provide for the enjoyment of the same and in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Protecting resources is the primary mission of the National Park Service. The enjoyment of future generations can only be guaranteed if the superb quality of park (or monument) resources and values are left unimpaired. Care must be taken to ensure that park resources and values are not impaired, particularly those that are directly linked to the purpose and significance of the park. At Navajo National Monument, the purpose and significance were identified in the introduction to this plan, and are used to identify "Significant Resource Areas."



Keet Seel/Kawestima

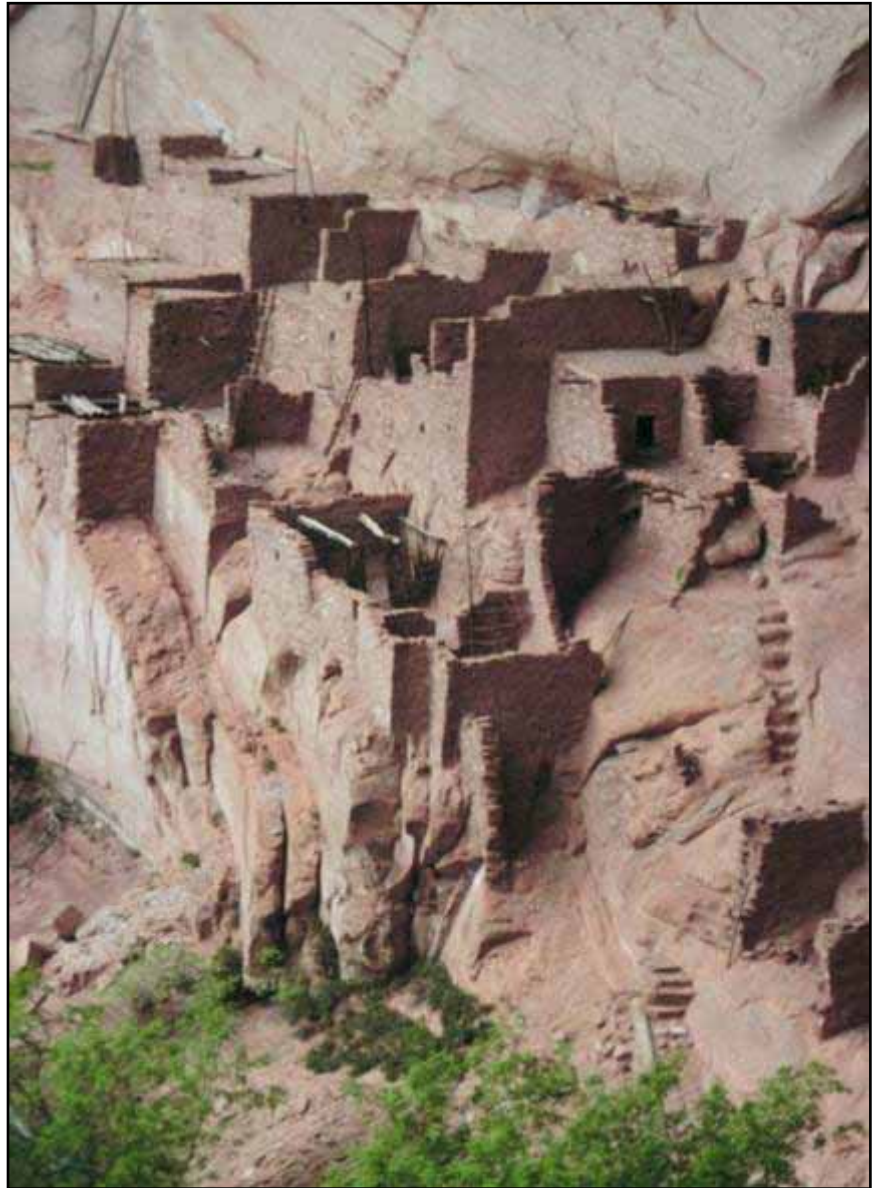


## SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE AREAS

A significant resource area is a unit of land containing a composition of resources that are interrelated and make up a component of the purpose and significance of Navajo National Monument. It is a tool to help organize the values of the components of the monument into geographic areas, so that management prescriptions can be developed to protect significant resources and meet monument goals. Values include cultural resources, geology, vegetation, wildlife, ethnographic resources, water resources (hydrology, wetlands, and floodplains), visitor experience and understanding, visitor safety, scenic quality, and the natural soundscape.



Inscription House/Tsu'Ovi

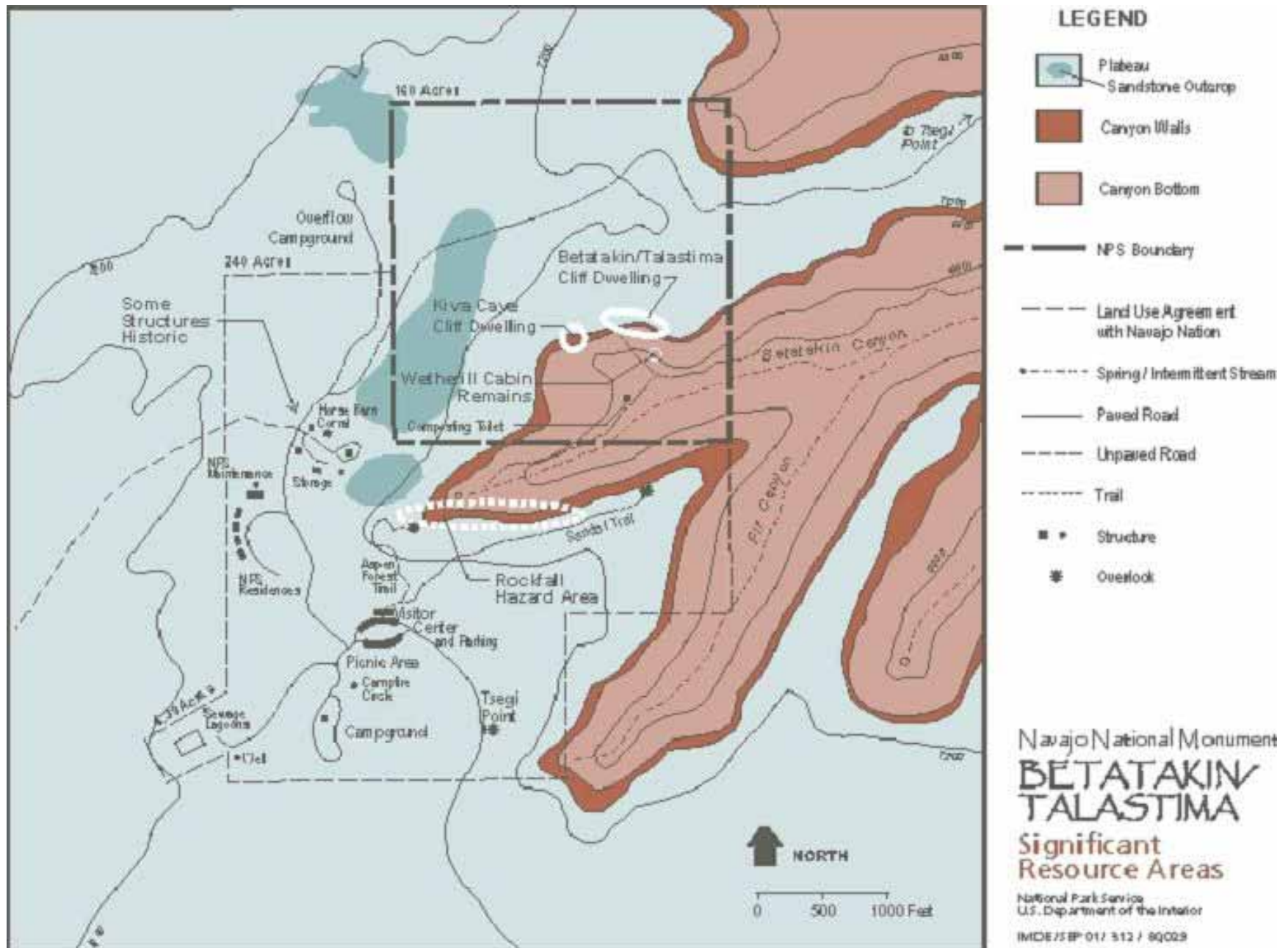


Betatakin/Talastima



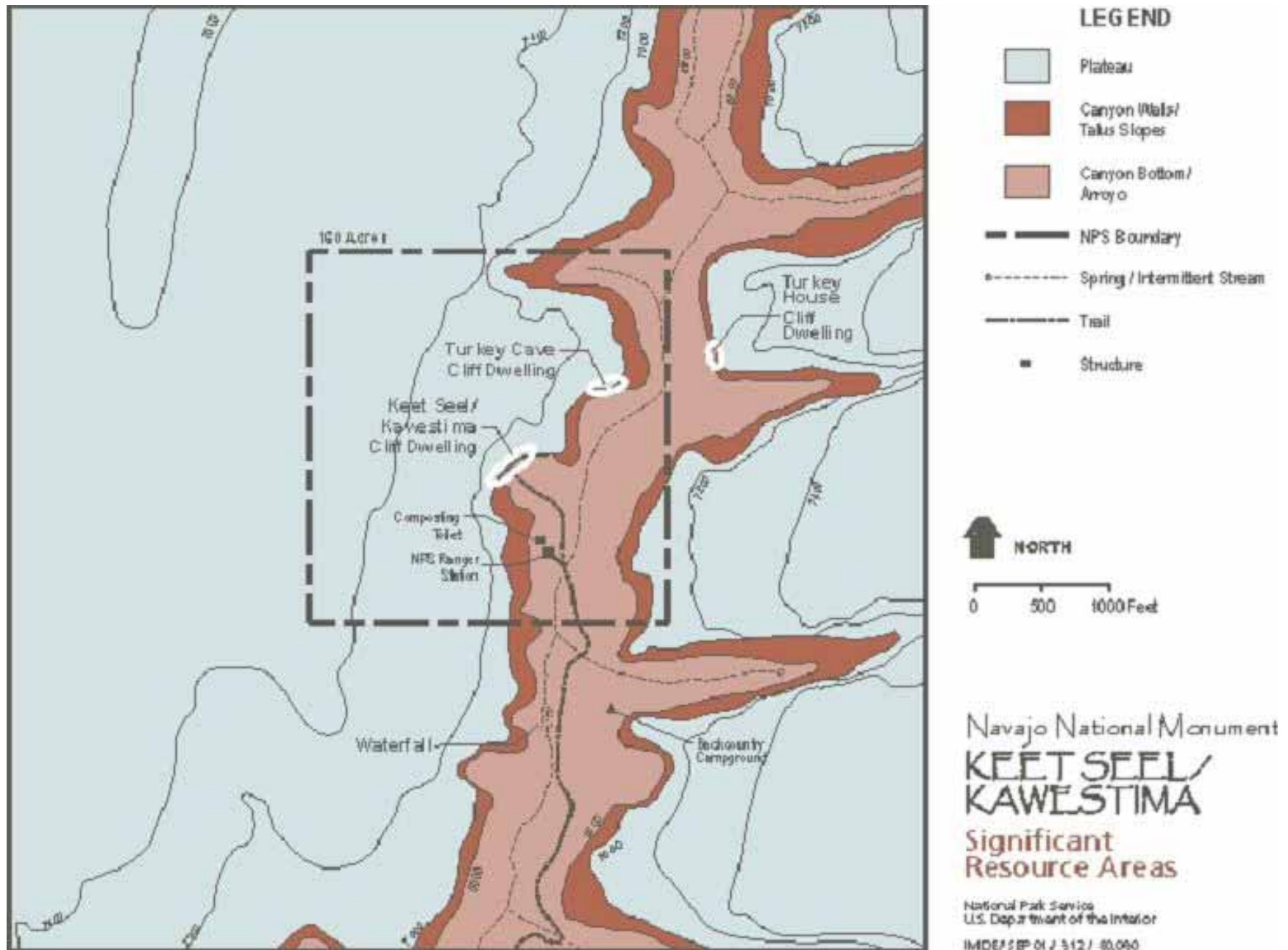
## Betatakin/Talastima: Significant Resource Areas

General Description	Plateau	Canyon Walls	Canyon Bottom
	Undulating land on top of the mesas, piñon-juniper, elevation 7,300 feet	Sandstone walls, mostly vertical, firs and other plant life growing on canyon wall overhangs	The relic aspen-fir forest at the bottom of Betatakin Canyon, springs and seeps; canyon can be seen from overlooks and trails
Cultural Resources	Archeological sites, historic sites	Cliff dwellings, petroglyph, hand-hold trails, need to complete archeological surveys	Archeological sites, historic sites
Natural Resources	Sandstone, crypto-biotic soils, piñon-juniper, yucca, roundleaf buffalo berry, cliff rose, Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, deer, coyote, bear, birds, mountain lion, Threatened and endangered species (T&E) habitat (bats, raptors, lizards, owls); precipitation collects in low points, which are biologically diverse	Navajo sandstone walls, alcoves, associated with seeps-riparian hanging gardens; T&E; seeps and springs are associated with riparian vegetation, hanging garden	Relatively stable canyon bottom because of sandstone under soil, vegetative cover, less, moving water resists erosion, "Relic" aspen-fir forest, T&E, may have endemics; invasive tamarisk and Russian olive approaching upper canyon, deer, birds; T&E (raptors, bats, owls, willow flycatcher, black-capped chickadee); USFWS notes high integrity and diversity of flora/fauna; intermittent stream, springs, diverse riparian vegetation, water table
Ethnographic Resources	Many trees, plants, and herbs	Seep/spring areas, petroglyph, cliff dwellings; shrines	Plants, springs, and places important to many people; shrines
Scenic Resources	Expansive vistas, sandstone formations, piñon-juniper	Vertical grandeur, vibrant colors, alcoves	Enclosed canyon, lush forest, pristine landscape, shady and cool
Natural Soundscape	Intrusions from vehicle and aircraft noise, people; wind carries sound; sandstone transmits vibrations of vehicles (road and cattle guard); future road development; and Peabody explosions might transmit through sandstone as well	Alcoves reflect every small noise (natural and human-caused); cliff dwellings sensitive to vibration	Alcoves reflect every small noise (natural and human-caused); cliff dwellings sensitive to vibration
Lightscapes	Intrusions from monument headquarters, employee residence, local residents; community growth from road development	Intrusions from monument headquarters, employee residence, local residents; community growth from road development	Intrusions from monument headquarters, employee residence, local residents; community growth from road development
Opportunities for Visitor Experience and Understanding	Expansive, distant views of canyon country provide context of region and environment; direct view of Betatakin/Talastima links people to cliff dwellings; plants, wildlife, and cultural resources provide direct learning opportunities; visitor center provides off-resource learning	Sensitive resources, vertical walls, rockfall hazard keeps visitors from direct experience; proximate views of cliff dwellings, petroglyph connects people directly to past	Remote, enclosed canyon with welcome vegetation contrast and links environment with cliff dwellings, access to view cliff dwellings, petroglyph provides deep visitor understanding
Visitor Safety	Falling hazard at rim of canyon	Significant rockfall hazard on some north-facing walls and within alcoves; heat exhaustion when hiking out of canyon	Potential forest fire danger and rockfall from above canyon floor



## Keet Seel/Kawestima: Significant Resource Areas

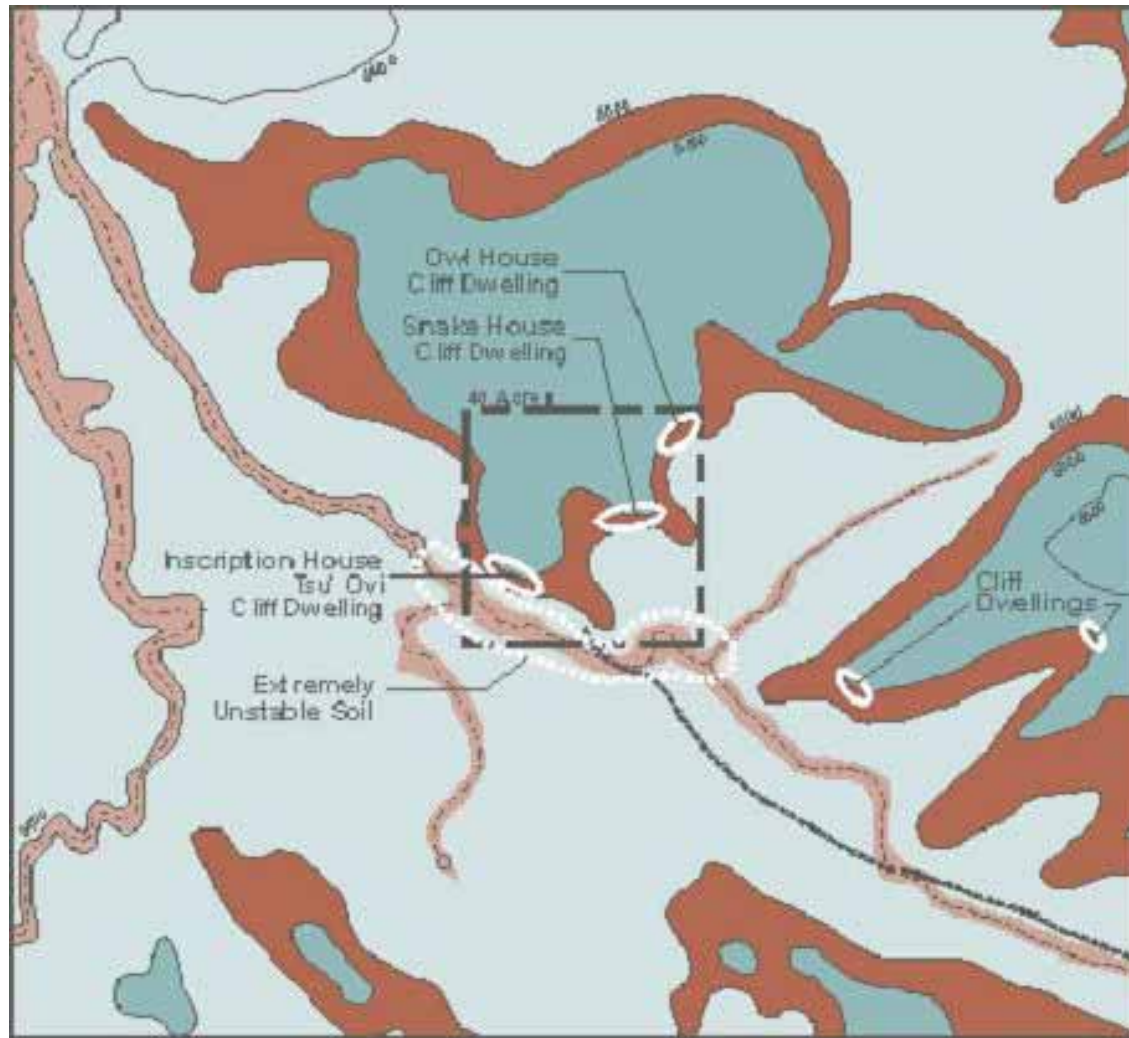
General Description	Plateau	Canyon Walls/Talus Slopes	Canyon Bottom/Arroyo
	Undulating land on top of the mesas, piñon-juniper, elevation 6,600–7,500 feet, heavily grazed	Sandstone walls, stepped mesas and vertical, piñon-juniper-oak, other plant life growing on canyon wall overhangs and alcoves	Heavily grazed and trampled area, large arroyo cuts, sand dunes, livestock
Cultural Resources	Archeological sites, historic sites	Cliff dwellings, petroglyph, hand-hold trails, alcoves contain prehistoric ruins mostly and a petroglyph	Archeological sites, historic sites, open sites
Natural Resources	Sandstone, crypto-biotic soils, piñon-juniper, yucca, roundleaf buffalo berry, cliff rose, Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, deer, coyote, bear, birds, mountain lion, Threatened and endangered species (T&E) habitat (bats, raptors, lizards); precipitation collects in low points, which are biologically diverse	Navajo sandstone walls, alcoves; possible T&E; yucca, piñon-juniper, Gambel oak; invasive tamarisk and plum; springs	Very unstable canyon bottom because of lowering water table and overgrazing (arroyo cutting); deer, birds, mountain lion; T&E (raptors, bats, willow flycatcher); Keet Seel creek, mesa top water runoff, springs
Ethnographic Resources	Piñon-juniper area not as heavily grazed as Inscription House area	Petroglyph, cliff dwellings, springs	Historic and archeological sites important to many people, springs
Scenic Resources	Expansive vistas, sandstone formations, piñon-juniper, sand dunes, Skeleton Mesa	Vertical grandeur, vibrant colors, alcoves	Many side canyons, sand dunes, Laguna Creek, waterfalls
Natural Soundscape	Quiet most of the time, noise from small all-terrain vehicles and air traffic, potential for road development on Skeleton Mesa	Small quiet alcoves, canyon walls create echoes, potential for intrusions from road development on Skeleton Mesa	Birds, rustling leaves, flowing Laguna Creek, waterfalls, potential for intrusions from road development on Skeleton Mesa
Lightscares	Intrusions from local residents; Skeleton Mesa	Intrusions from local residents; Skeleton Mesa	Intrusions from local residents; Skeleton Mesa
Opportunities for Visitor Experience and Understanding	Remote mesa environment; plants and wildlife; Navajo culture	Sensitive resources, vertical walls, rockfall hazard keeps visitors from direct experience; proximate views of cliff dwellings, petroglyph connect people directly to past	Remote canyon environment, plants and wildlife, Navajo culture, access to view cliff dwellings, petroglyph
Visitor Safety	Falling hazard at rim of canyon not as significant as it is at Betatakin	Some rockfall hazard along trail and in alcoves; heat exhaustion when hiking out of canyon	Potential rockfall from above canyon floor; serious flash flooding; overheating; moderate to difficult hiking; sand dunes









## Inscription House/Tsu' Ovi: Significant Resource Areas

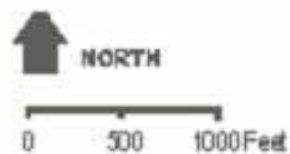
General Description	Plateau	Canyon Walls/Talus Slopes	Canyon Bottom/Arroyo
	Undulating land on top of the mesas, piñon-juniper, elevation 4,500-6,000 feet, heavily grazed	Sandstone walls, mostly vertical, piñon-juniper-oak; other plant life growing on canyon wall overhangs and alcoves	Heavily grazed and trampled area, large arroyo cuts, sand dunes, livestock
Cultural Resources	Archeological sites, historic sites	Cliff dwellings, petroglyph, hand-hold trails, every alcove has a historic and/or prehistoric component	Archeological sites, historic sites, open sites
Natural Resources	Sandstone, crypto-biotic soils, piñon-juniper, yucca, roundleaf buffalo berry, cliff rose, Gambel oak, mountain mahogany, deer, coyote, bear, birds, mountain lion, Threatened and endangered species (T&E) habitat (bats, raptors, lizards); precipitation collects in low points, which are biologically diverse	Cliff dwellings, petroglyph, hand-hold trails, every alcove has a historic and/or prehistoric component	Very unstable canyon bottom because of lowering water table and overgrazing (arroyo cutting); deer, birds, mountain lion, rattlesnakes other reptiles; T&E (raptors, bats, willow flycatcher); intermittent stream, mesa top water runoff
Ethnographic Resources	Piñon-juniper, very little grass, overgrazing	Petroglyph, cliff dwellings	Historic and archeological sites important to many people
Scenic Resources	Expansive vistas, sandstone formations, piñon-juniper, sand dunes	Vertical grandeur, vibrant colors, alcoves, arches	Many side canyons, sand dunes
Natural Soundscape	Quiet most of the time, noise from small vehicles and air traffic	Small quiet alcoves, canyon walls create echoes	Birds, rustling leaves, flowing Navajo Creek
Lightscapes	Minimal intrusion from local residents, Inscription House Trading Post	Minimal intrusion from local residents, Inscription House Trading Post	Minimal intrusion from local residents, Inscription House Trading Post
Opportunities for Visitor Experience and Understanding	Remote mesa environment; plants and wildlife; Navajo culture	Sensitive resources, vertical walls, rockfall hazard keeps visitors from direct experience; proximate views of cliff dwellings, petroglyph connects people directly to past	Remote canyon environment; plants and wildlife; Navajo culture; access to view cliff dwellings, petroglyph
Visitor Safety	Falling hazard at rim of canyon not as significant as at Betatakin	Some rockfall hazard along trail and in alcoves; heat exhaustion when hiking out of canyon; Snake House significant rockfall	Potential rockfall from above canyon floor; flash flooding; unstable soils





### LEGEND

-  Plateau Sandstone Outcrop
-  Canyon Walls / Talus Slopes
-  Canyon Bottom / Arroyo
-  NPS Boundary
-  Trail
-  Spring / Intermittent Stream



## Navajo National Monument INSCRIPTION HOUSE / TSU'ОВI Significant Resource Areas

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

IMDE / SBP 01 / 312 / 80,091

### MISSION GOALS

What are the ideal conditions that the National Park Service should try to attain?

#### Resource Stewardship

- A. Stewardship for cliff dwellings and all other cultural resources balances National Park Service laws and policies with American Indian concerns.
- B. Natural resources (processes, systems, and values) are allowed to continue in balance with stewardship of archeological resources and the greater ethnographic landscape.
- C. Water quality and quantity, good air quality, species that are threatened, endangered, or of concern, scenic vistas, and natural soundscapes and lightscapes are protected.
- D. Museum collection of artifacts and archives are properly inventoried, catalogued, stored, and secured, and through consultation with affiliated American Indian tribes, appropriate items are repatriated.

#### Visitor Understanding

- E. Visitors understand and appreciate native and other cultures of this region through time.
- F. A range of experiences are provided that promote visitor understanding of the resourcefulness of the 13th-century cliff dwelling builders, the wholeness of the environment, connections to other cultures, and spiritual values.

- G. The remoteness that has kept the ancient dwellings in such pristine condition and that fosters within visitors an element of mystique and desire to explore is protected, as is an understanding of the wholeness of the landscape and peoples.
- H. Opportunities for people with disabilities are expanded and improved.
- I. Opportunities for youth to gain understanding about the monument as well as participate in its management are expanded and improved.

#### Partnerships

- J. Good relationships with all associated American Indian groups are developed and maintained.
- K. American Indian tribes are involved in the interpretation and management of resources.

#### Facilities And Operations

- L. Safe, quality, sustainable facilities fulfill desired visitor experience and support maintenance and administration.
- M. An adequate land base and agreements ensure visitor access and administration.
- N. Local American Indian employees are recruited and retained to provide broader perspectives on management and enrich visitor understanding.

## MAIN ISSUES OF THE GMP

These issues were uncovered during public scoping and tribal consultations regarding the general management plan.

### Resource Stewardship

- Unauthorized access and vandalism threaten destruction of cliff dwellings.
- Pressure for more visitor access (visitors and economic development for Navajo Nation) threatens sensitive resources, including species that are threatened, endangered, or of concern.
- Artifacts—The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) needs to be addressed; need proper storage and cataloging.
- NPS policies and American Indian concerns may conflict.
- Adjacent land—uses have effects on air, water, natural quiet, views, dark night sky.
- Scenic aircraft overflights impair natural quiet and visitor understanding.
- Visitor use may disrupt ethnographic use.
- Navajo Nation and Natural Heritage Program are interested in collaborative management of natural resources.

### Visitor Understanding

- What is the main message to visitors from Navajo National Monument?
- Opportunities to more broadly interpret cultures are missed.
- Most visitors will not visit ancient dwellings. How do they understand the story and significance?
- The monument does not offer much for children; little outreach.
- Some visitors want more access to cliff dwellings.

- The alcove over Betatakin cliff dwelling is not safe for visitors to enter during certain times of the year.
- Opportunities for people with disabilities are limited.
- A third of visitors are from foreign countries, and there are language barriers to providing information and understanding.
- The name “Navajo National Monument” is often confused with “Monument Valley” and does not fully represent associated American Indian tribes.

### Partnerships

- The NPS is dependent on the Navajo Nation to fulfill its mission, such as public access to remote cliff dwellings. Existing agreements may not be adequate for the future.
- The Navajo Nation and its local subdivisions (such as chapters, local residents) are interested in economic development from tourism, some of which may differ from the NPS mission.
- Other associated American Indian tribes want more involvement in Navajo National Monument.
- Better communication is needed with all associated American Indian tribes.

### Facilities And Operations

- Existing facilities and infrastructure are almost 50 years old and inadequate.
- Aspen Forest trail has some rock hazard below the overlook.
- Local staff is extremely valuable, and needs to continue to be recruited and retained.
- Recruitment of members of other associated tribes is needed.
- More staff may be needed to implement the plan. The lack of employee housing is a significant obstacle to hiring nonlocal staff.

## INTRODUCTION

---

---

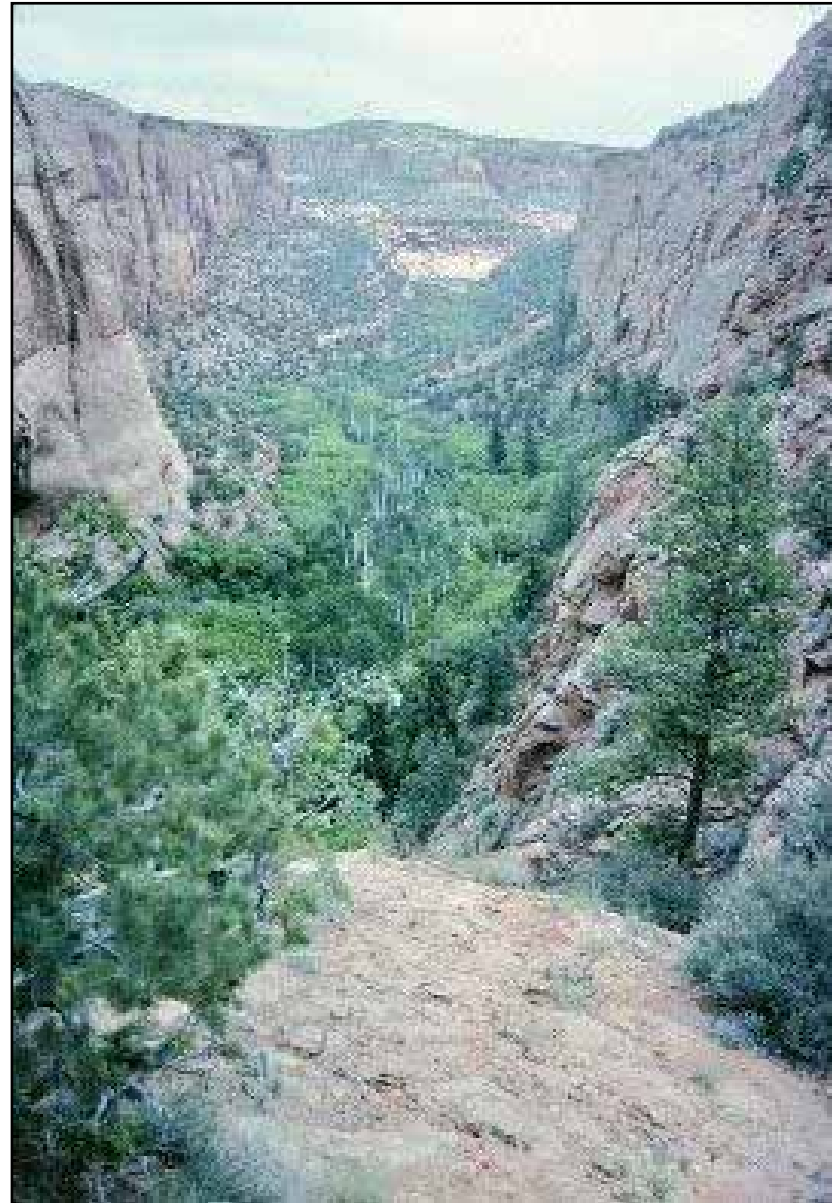
*Based on the purpose and significance of the monument, the mission of the National Park Service, and the comments received from the public and through tribal consultation, these are the central questions to be answered by the general management plan.*

---

---

### Core Questions of the GMP

1. RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP—How will resources be protected for future generations?
2. VISITOR UNDERSTANDING—How will visitor understanding be improved?
3. PARTNERSHIPS—How will associated American Indian tribes, scientists, and others be more fully involved with the monument?
4. FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS—What facilities, staff, and funding will be needed to fulfill the plan?



## OVERALL PHILOSOPHY: EMPHASIZE PARTNERSHIPS

The National Park Service will continue to manage the existing land base and in addition will share common goals with American Indian tribes and others to protect resources and promote visitor understanding of the entire region. The NPS will look beyond the boundary for accomplishing joint purposes through cooperation and partnerships. Opportunities for more innovative and diverse programs, education and outreach, science and research, cross training, and broader resource management will be greatly enhanced by a collaborative regional effort.

## MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTIONS

Management prescriptions are an important part of a general management plan. They are based on the broad analysis of primary resource values, developed in this plan as “significant resource areas,” as well as on the mission goals for the monument. Prescriptions are defined and applied to each particular area of the monument and have two components:

- Description of the desired resource conditions and visitor experiences to be achieved and maintained over time
- Identification of the kind and levels of visitor use, management activities, and development that are appropriate for maintaining the desired conditions

For Navajo National Monument, management prescriptions have been developed for the following management areas:

- Conservation Backcountry
- Low- Use Backcountry
- Backcountry Service and Support
- Front Country Trail
- Developed Front Country

The general characteristics of these management prescriptions are described below. They are then applied to each unit, and tailored slightly to the unique characteristics of the unit, and not all prescriptions are used in every unit. The configuration of how they are applied varies with Alternatives B and C, to fit the philosophy of those alternatives. The prescriptions are not applied to Alternative A, which is the “no action” alternative. Tables and maps on the following pages illustrate the management that is proposed for the units under the alternatives.

### Conservation Backcountry

- **General:** Land within this prescription contains very sensitive resources and is off limits to visitors.
- **Resource Condition:** Resources, systems, and processes are generally unimpaired by human influences. Access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary. While grazing is not allowed on NPS land, there are areas affected by livestock that trespass, and they are managed to mitigate those impacts.
- **Remoteness:** The setting is natural, without man- made intrusions in the landscape such as buildings or roads. The area is quiet, with only natural sounds. At night the sky is generally dark.



## THE PLAN

- **Visitor Understanding and Experience:** Visitors view the area from a distance and learn from off site, because they are not allowed in this area.
- **Facilities:** None.
- **NPS Management Activities:** To manage the unit, the National Park Service will conduct research, patrols, mitigation, and maintenance. Horses or vehicles will not be used.

### Low- Use Backcountry

- **General:** The area within this prescription also contains very sensitive resources, and visitor opportunities to experience these resources are guided.
- **Resource Condition:** Resources, systems, and processes have a very high integrity. There may be a slight disturbance in the travel corridor, but the area is otherwise undisturbed by human influences. Access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary. While grazing is not allowed on NPS land, there are areas affected by livestock that trespass, and they are managed to mitigate those impacts.
- **Remoteness:** Natural setting has few man-made intrusions. The natural soundscape would dominate, with occasional noise from other visitors or activities of neighbors. At night the sky is generally dark.
- **Visitor Understanding and Experience:** Visitors can experience canyon views and remoteness and undertake moderate to strenuous guided hikes to cliff dwellings and other remarkable resources. The effort required and limited times and sizes of tours make this experience available to only a small percentage of visitors. Horses, bicycles, or vehicles are not allowed.

- **Facilities:** Facilities include unpaved trails, signs, fences, composting toilets, supply caches, and radio repeaters.
- **NPS Management Activities:** To manage the unit, the National Park Service will conduct patrols, research, mitigation, and maintenance. Horses or vehicles will not be used.

### Backcountry Service and Support

- **General:** This prescription area, used only at the Keet Seel unit, is largely natural but slightly modified to support visitor and management activities.
- **Resource Condition:** Resources, systems, and processes have good integrity. There may be disturbances from visitors, management, and trespass grazing. Efforts will be made to eliminate trespass grazing and trampling and to mitigate impacts. Access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary.
- **Remoteness:** The setting is largely natural, with some sound and light intrusions from lanterns, campers, pack stock, and occasional management use of a helicopter or ATV for resupply.
- **Visitor Understanding and Experience:** A variety of experiences are available for visitors, including backcountry camping, picnicking, and ranger programs. Visitor use of vehicles or pack stock will not be allowed on NPS land, however, may be allowed outside of the boundary at a designated staging area if such an area is agreed on through partnerships.
- **NPS Management Activities:** To manage the unit, the National Park Service will conduct patrols, research, mitigation, and maintenance, and may use occasional pack stock, helicopters, or vehicles (ATV's) to resupply the ranger station.

## Front Country Trail

- **General:** This prescription area, used only at the headquarters area on the rim, is largely natural but contains a network of easy to moderate trails and minor facilities for many visitors to experience resources of Navajo National Monument.
- **Resource Condition:** The integrity of resources, systems, and processes is good, but modifications have been made for trails and associated minor facilities and there are some effects resulting from the large number of visitors in this prescription area.
- **Remoteness:** The character is rural, but busy with people and nearby development that interrupts the natural soundscape with vehicle noise and talking and pierces the darkness with some light from employee housing.
- **Visitor Understanding and Experience:** A variety and network of trails and overlooks offer a great number of visitors the opportunity to hike on their own and learn independently from wayside exhibits. There are also opportunities for ranger-led walks and a variety of opportunities for people with disabilities. Vehicles, horses, and bicycles are not allowed
- **Facilities:** This prescription area includes paved and unpaved trails, viewpoints, wayside exhibits, signs, composting or vault toilets, benches, and shade structures.
- **NPS Management Activities:** To manage the unit, the NPS will conduct research, patrols, mitigation, and maintenance, and may use occasional vehicles (ATV's) or pack stock to support maintenance.

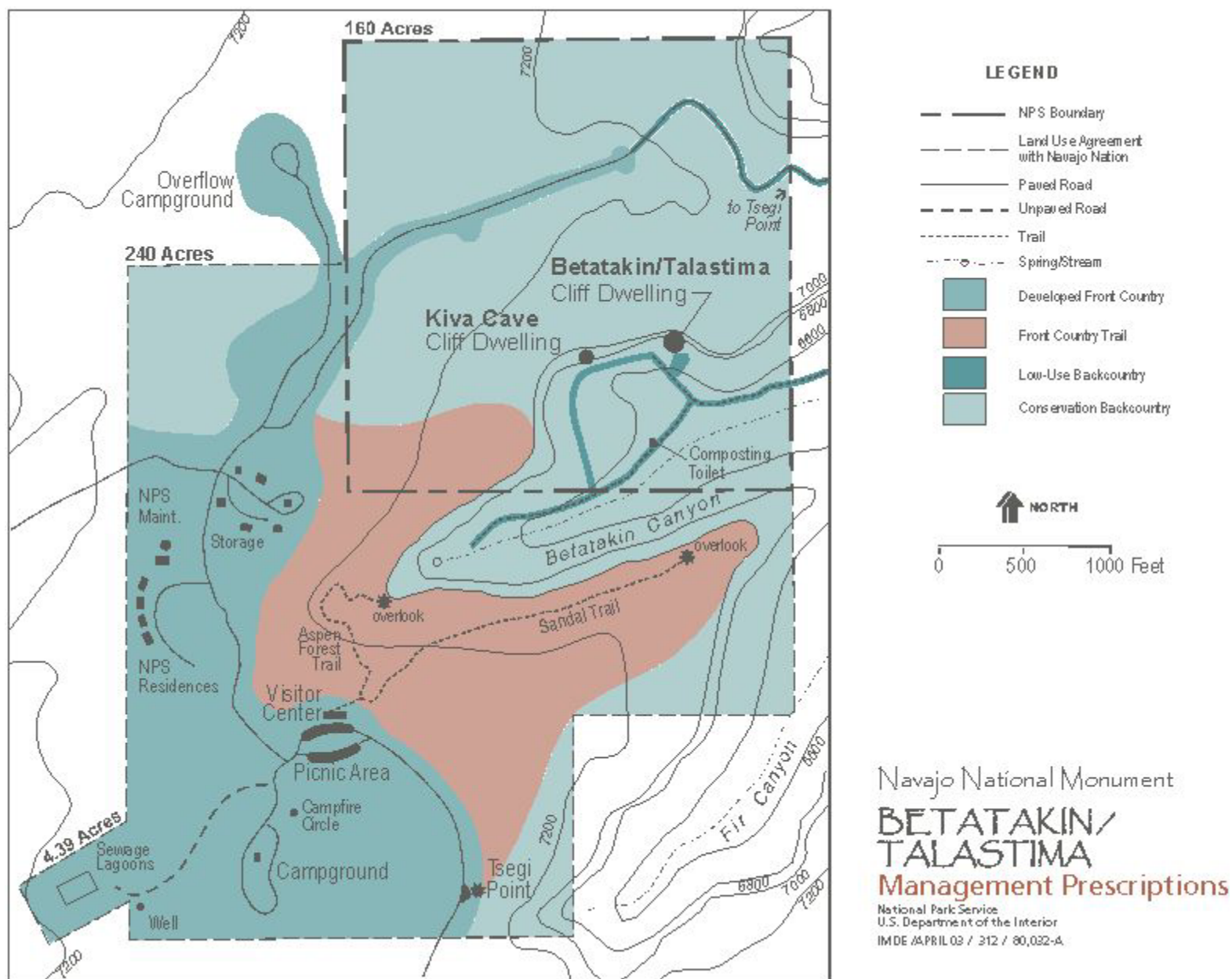
## Developed Front Country

- **General:** This prescription area contains most of the visitor and administrative facilities of the monument and is only used at the headquarters unit.

- **Resource Condition:** A natural appearance is maintained, but disturbances will occur to allow facilities needed for visitors and administration. Impacts of grazing and trampling on agreement land are minimized. Access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary.
- **Remoteness:** Rural character, but definitely developed with buildings, utilities, parking lots, and roads. Natural soundscapes and lightscapes are affected by noise and light from vehicles, visitors, and maintenance and staff activities. Occasional odors from the sewage lagoon affect campers.
- **Visitor Understanding and Experience:** A wide variety of activities, programs, and facilities provide visitors opportunities to learn about and enjoy the monument. They include the visitor center, audio-visual programs, exhibits, a bookstore, short walks, ranger programs, camping, driving and bicycling on roads, and opportunities for people with disabilities. With most visitors staying only a short time, this is the primary area for visitors to experience Navajo National Monument.
- **Facilities:** Structures include the visitor center, administration space, storage buildings, NPS maintenance buildings, NPS employee residences, and a well house. Other facilities include a campground, picnic area, amphitheater, parking, roads, overlooks, and utilities.
- **NPS Management Activities:** This prescription area contains most of the NPS management activities, including motor vehicles on roads, patrols, maintenance, mitigation, and development of new facilities.

## Betatakin/Talastima Management Prescriptions

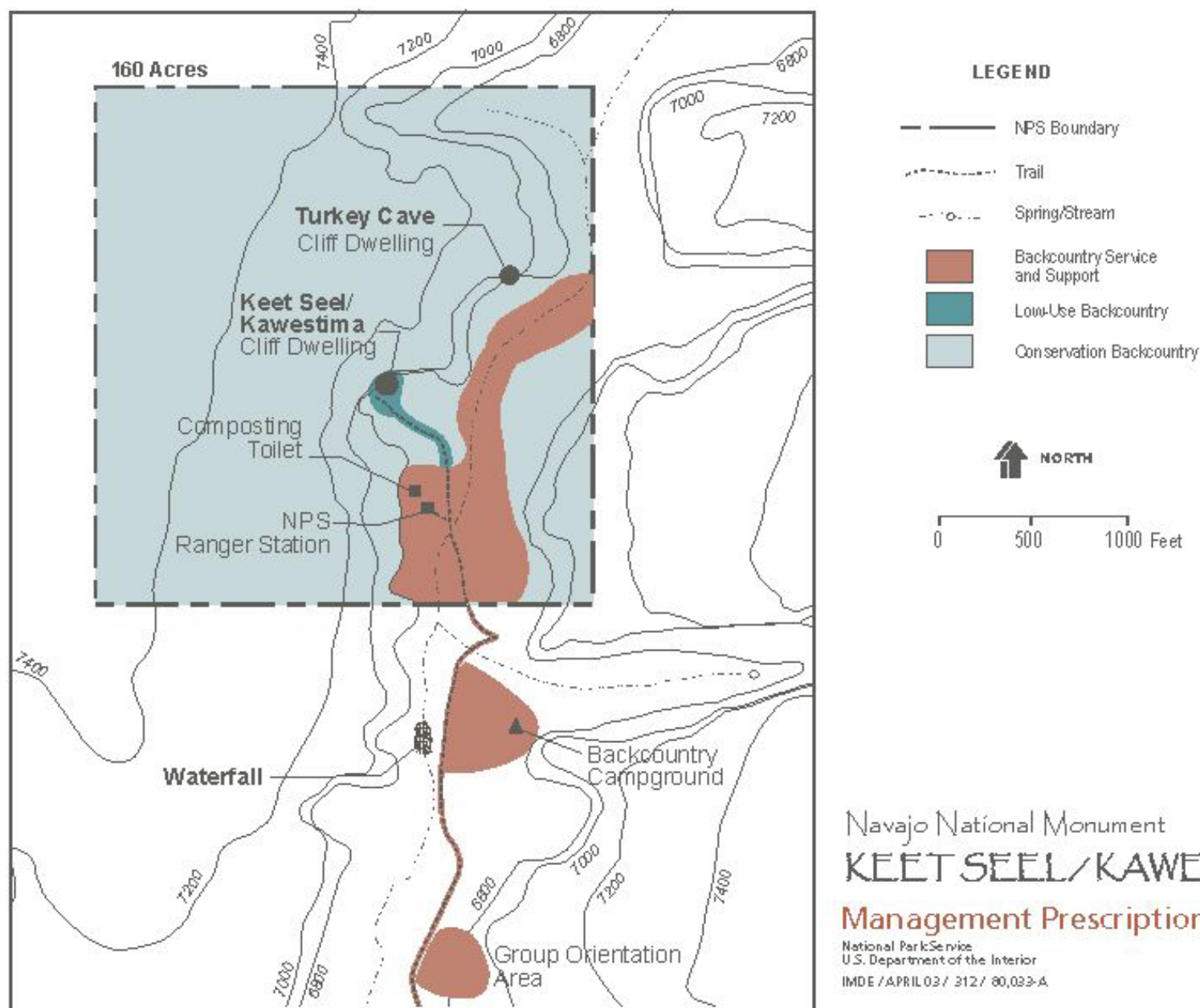
	<b>Conservation Backcountry</b>	<b>Low-Use Backcountry</b>	<b>Front Country Trail</b>	<b>Developed Front Country</b>
<b>Resource Condition</b>	Resources, systems, and processes are preserved unimpaired; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized on agreement land.	High integrity of resources, systems, and processes; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized on agreement land.	Good integrity of resources, systems, and processes; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized on agreement land.	Natural appearance is maintained, but disturbances will occur to develop/maintain facilities; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized on agreement land.
<b>Remoteness</b>	Natural landscape, natural soundscapes and lightscapes.	Natural setting with a few man-made intrusions, minimal sound intrusion, lightscapes.	Rural setting affected by sight, sound, and light from development, visitors, staff, vehicles, lights, and by odors from sewer lagoon.	Developed area with development, visitors, staff activities, vehicles, lights, and odor from sewer lagoon.
<b>Visitor Understanding and Experience</b>	View and learn from off site; no visitors allowed in area.	Canyon views, moderate to strenuous guided hiking tours, remote experience; no bicycles, horses, or vehicles.	Distant landscape vistas; easy to moderate self-guided hiking; independent learning from waysides, ranger-led walks; opportunities for people with disabilities; no bicycles, horses, or vehicles.	Visitor Center, AV programs, exhibits, short walks, picnicking, bookstore, ranger programs, camping, driving and bicycling on roads; opportunities for people with disabilities.
<b>Facilities</b>	None.	Unpaved trails, signs, fences, composting toilets, supply caches, radio repeaters.	Paved and unpaved trails, viewpoints, wayside exhibits, signs, composting or vault toilets, benches, shade structures.	Structures, roads, trails, signs, power and water lines, maintenance and administrative buildings.
<b>NPS Management Activities</b>	Research, patrols, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.	Patrols, research, tours, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.	Motor vehicle (ATV) use, pack stock, research, patrols, mitigation, maintenance.	Maximum NPS activity: motor vehicles on roads, patrols, maintenance, facility development.



## Keet Seel / Kawestima Management Prescriptions

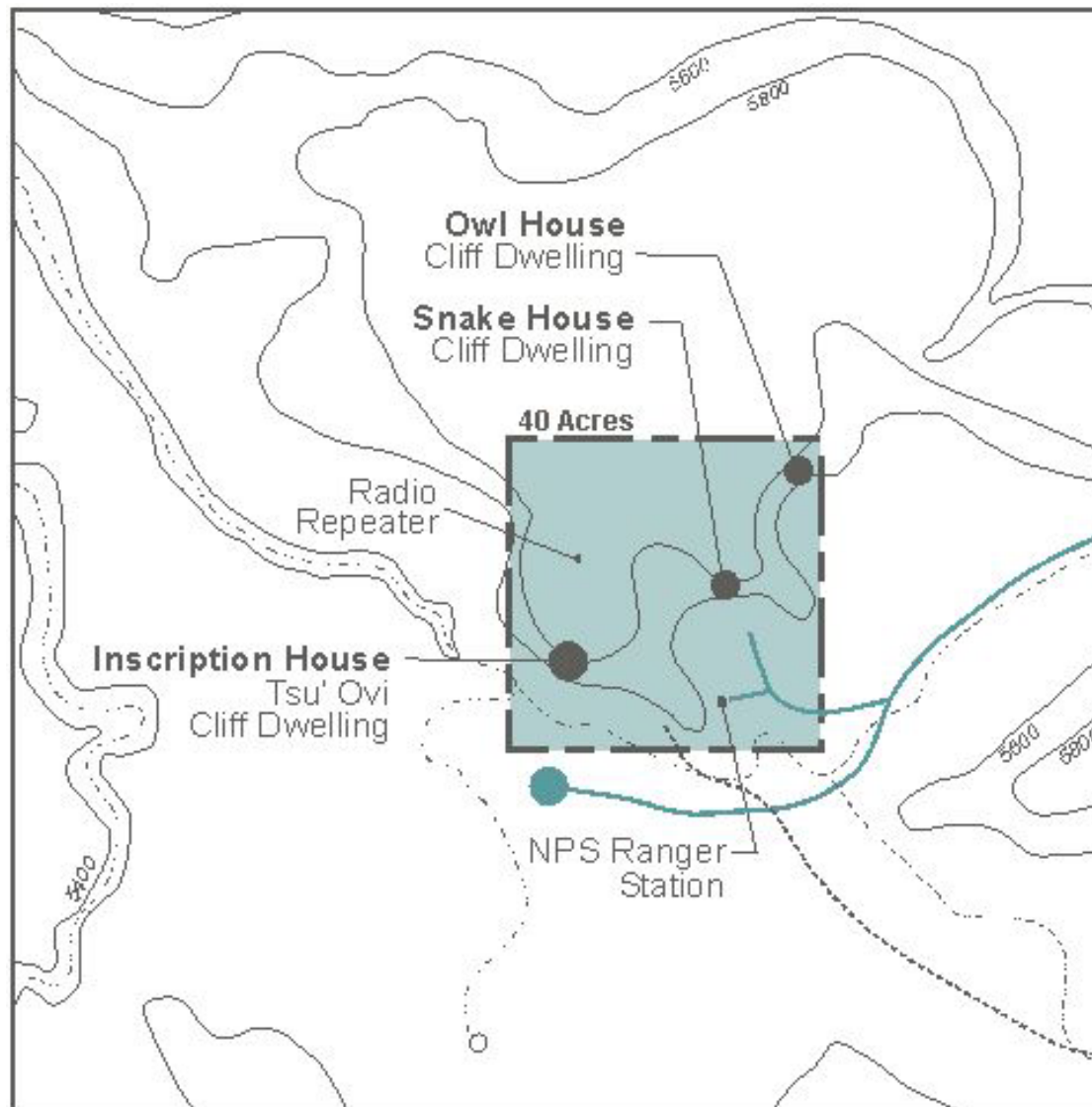
	<b>Conservation Backcountry</b>	<b>Low-Use Backcountry</b>	<b>Backcountry Service and Support</b>
<b>Resource Condition</b>	Resources, systems, and processes are preserved unimpaired; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary.	High integrity of resources, systems, and processes; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary.	Good integrity of resources, systems, and processes; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized.
<b>Remoteness</b>	Natural landscape, natural soundscapes and lightscapes.	Natural setting with a few man-made intrusions, minimal sound intrusion, lightscapes.	Natural setting, some sound/light intrusions from ATV's, lanterns, pack stock, helicopter, etc.
<b>Visitor Understanding and Experience</b>	View and learn from off site, no visitors allowed on site.	Canyon views, moderate to strenuous guided hiking tours, remote experience; no bicycles, horses, or vehicles.	Canyon views, picnicking, camping, guided hiking, ranger programs; visitor pack stock or vehicles only outside of boundary.
<b>Facilities</b>	None.	Unpaved trails, signs, fences, composting toilets, supply caches, radio repeaters.	Trails, ATV parking area, ranger station, composting toilets, helicopter landing zone, picnic area, wayside exhibits.
<b>NPS Management Activities</b>	Research, patrols, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.	Patrols, research, tours, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.	Research, patrols, mitigation, maintenance, occasional motor vehicle use (ATV), helicopter use, pack stock (except not within federal unit under Alternative C).





### Inscription House/Tsu' Ovi Management Prescriptions

Resource Condition	Conservation Backcountry	Low-Use Backcountry
	Resources, systems, and processes are preserved unimpaired; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts minimized.	High integrity of resources, systems, and processes; access for traditional cultural purposes will continue through the issuance of special use permits when necessary; grazing and trampling impacts.
Remoteness	Natural landscape, natural soundscapes and lightscapes.	Natural setting with a few man-made intrusions, minimal sound intrusion, lightscapes.
Visitor Understanding and Experience	View and learn from off site, no visitors allowed on site.	Canyon and expansive views, guided tours, remote experience; no vehicles, bicycles, or horses.
Facilities	None.	Trails, fences, ranger station, supply cache, composting toilet, radio repeater.
NPS Management Activities	Research, patrols, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.	Patrols, research, tours, mitigation, maintenance; no motor vehicle use or pack stock use.



**LEGEND**

- Low Use Backcountry
- Conservation Backcountry
- NPS Boundary
- Trail
- Spring/Stream



0 500 1000 Feet

Navajo National Monument  
**INSCRIPTION HOUSE / TSU'OVI**  
**Management Prescriptions**

National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
IMDE / APRIL 03 / 312 / 80,034-A



## THE PLAN



## RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP—NATURAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, ETHNOGRAPHIC RESOURCES

### Mission Goal:

A. Stewardship of cliff dwellings and all other cultural resources balances National Park Service laws and policies with American Indian concerns.

### Cultural Resources

Navajo National Monument is listed in the National Register of Historic Places because the monument preserves and interprets nationally significant cultural resources. The monument is also designated a “Vanishing Treasures” park (an initiative designed to address the ongoing loss of architectural resources in the arid west). Cultural resources include the well known villages of Betatakin, Inscription House, and Keet Seel, which represent some of the best preserved examples of pre- contact communities, as well as the lesser known pre- contact structures of Turkey Cave, Snake House, Owl House, and Kiva Cave. The monument also has various examples of petroglyphs and pictographs; a multitude of small, open pre- contact sites that reflect seasonal occupation and use; and a variety of Navajo sites related to domestic, ceremonial, and livestock management activities.

There are also historic structures from the Wetherill era, and potentially historic structures from the early development of the monument during the 1930s and 1940s. The long interaction between man and the land and the influence of human beliefs and actions over time upon the natural landscape have shaped it, forming a cultural landscape. Any

potentially significant ethnographic or historic landscapes have yet to be evaluated for National Register eligibility.

Stewardship is the responsible care of the cultural resources entrusted by the people of the United States to the National Park Service. As with all units of the national park system, management of Navajo National Monument’s cultural resources is guided by the Organic Act (1916) creating the National Park Service; as well as other federal laws and regulations and National Park Service policies, guidelines, and standards. Any action that affects cultural resources would be undertaken only if it is consistent with the monument’s purposes, as well as applicable laws, regulations, policies, guidelines, standards, and this plan.





### **Major Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Standards**

- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990)
- *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* (1995)
- Chapter V of the National Park Service's *Management Policies* (1988)
- National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (Director's Order 28, 1998)
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)

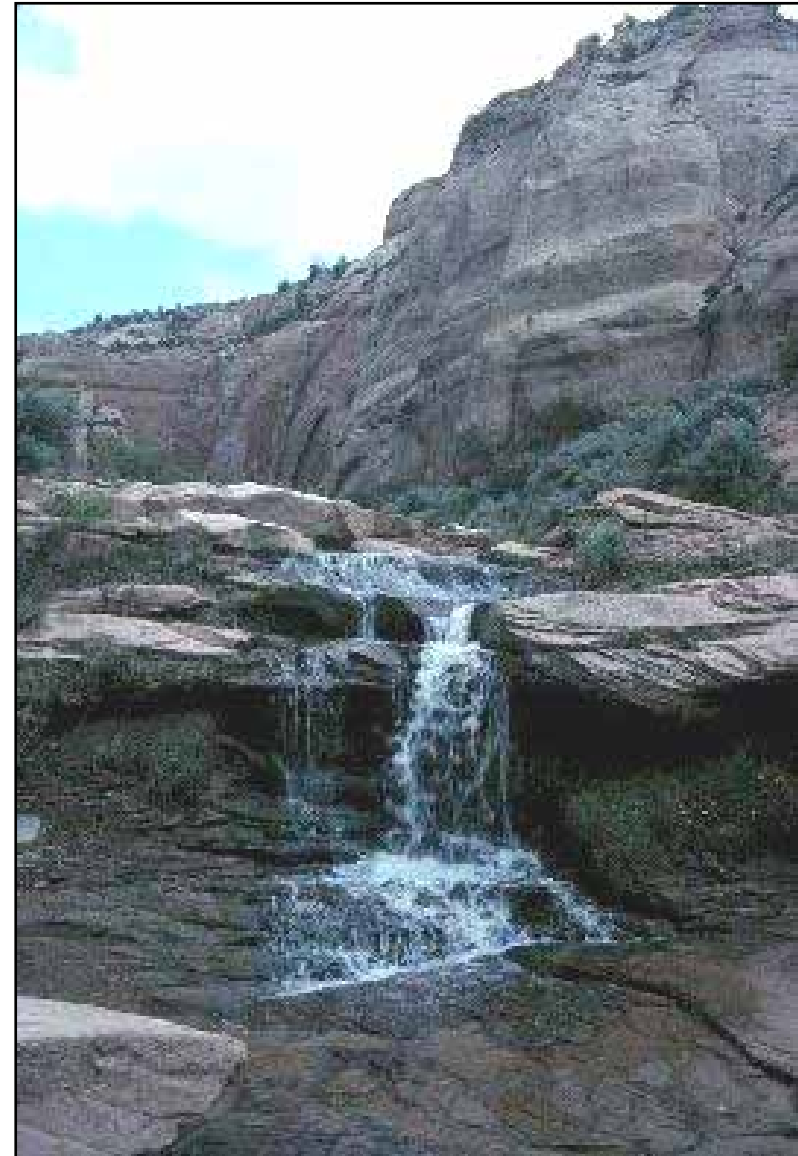
One of the important provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act is that for any action that affects cultural resources either listed on the National Register of Historic Places or eligible to be listed, there must be consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), who is from the Historic Preservation Office of the Navajo Nation, associated tribes including Hopi, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni, and as necessary, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the public.

### **Actions**

For all actions that would affect cultural resources, the THPO and associated tribes would be consulted.

- Develop programmatic agreements between NPS and:
  - THPO (Historic Preservation Office of the Navajo Nation), Hopi, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni regarding the management of cultural resources.
  - Affiliated tribes regarding the Native American Graves Repatriation Act. Agreements will be sought with American Indians linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, unassociated funerary objects, or human remains and associated funerary objects, when such objects or remains may be disturbed or are encountered on monument lands in accordance with law and policy.
- Complete surveys and studies:
  - Survey for archeological resources on the headquarters unit.
  - Conduct ethnographic resources inventory.
  - Conduct cultural landscape inventory.
- Evaluate and document the significance of known archeological resources, structures, and landscapes (with consultation with all associated tribes and determination by the THPO) for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; update the list of classified structures as needed.
- Provide stewardship of cultural resources:
  - Protect and preserve archeological resources, structures, and landscapes, unless it is determined through appropriate environmental analysis and consultations with the THPO (Historic Preservation Office of the Navajo Nation), Hopi, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni that either natural deterioration is appropriate or disturbance is unavoidable.

- **Protect Cliff Dwellings and Environment from Vandalism:**
  - Seek cooperative agreements or hire local people to patrol sites.
  - In cooperation with the Navajo Nation, who has jurisdiction over adjacent lands, establish a guide association to manage appropriate visitor use, develop memorandum of understanding to coordinate permits and manage access.
  - Seek cooperation from publishers to respect and protect the sensitivity of these sites.
- **Inventory, Monitoring, Implementation Plans, and Management:**
  - Hire additional NPS staff to ensure inventory, monitoring, developing implementation plans and management of natural and cultural resources in consultation with associated American Indian tribes.
  - Seek cooperative agreements with associated tribes, scientists, and others to develop programs for youth training and internships for stewardship of archeological resources, structures, and cultural landscapes.
  - Record and document sites and structures if natural deterioration of resources is permitted, or if disturbance of the resources is unavoidable.
  - Prepare historic structure reports, as necessary, to guide future maintenance and/or rehabilitation of historic structures.
  - Undertake preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, as well as the daily, cyclical, and seasonal maintenance of cultural resources in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*.
  - Avoid known archeological resources during construction and take appropriate mitigation steps if resources are discovered.
  - Develop a current resources management plan to prioritize and guide research, monitoring, and management.
- American Indians linked by ties of kinship or culture to ethnically identifiable human remains would be consulted when remains may be disturbed or are encountered on monument lands.



## Mission Goals:

- B. Natural resources (processes, systems, and values) are allowed to continue in balance with stewardship of archeological resources and the greater ethnographic landscape.
- C. Water quality and quantity, good air quality, species that are threatened, endangered, or of concern, scenic vistas, and natural soundscapes and lightscapes are protected.

## Natural Resources

The natural resources of Navajo National Monument include the geology, soils, plants, animals, springs, seeps, streams, and air. While all of these elements are important, the integrity of their interaction as a natural system is vital. The natural resources on the isolated federal tracts of land are surrounded and affected by the management of Navajo Nation land. There are several threatened or endangered species or species of concern in and around the monument. Other key resources include scenic vistas, and natural soundscape and lightscape. Natural resources are also important to the cultural and spiritual lives of associated American Indians (see discussion on “Ethnographic Resources”).

As with all units of the national park system, management of Navajo National Monument’s natural resources is guided by the Organic Act (1916) creating the National Park Service as well as other federal laws and regulations and National Park Service policies, guidelines, and standards. Any action that affects natural resources would be undertaken only if it is consistent with the monument’s purposes, as well as with applicable laws, regulations, policies, guidelines, and this plan.

## Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies

- NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (42 USC 4321)
- Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 USC 1531-1543)
- Bald and Golden Eagles Protection Act, as amended (16 USC 668- 668d)
- Executive Order 11987: Exotic Organisms
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), as amended (33 USC 1251)
- Safe Drinking Water Act (42 USC 201)
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act
- Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management
- EO 11990: Protection of Wetlands
- Clean Air Act, as amended (42 USC 7401)
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)
- EO 13112: Invasive Species
- 36 CFR 2.1 Preservation of Natural, Cultural, and Archeological Resources

## Actions

The general direction of NPS natural resource management is to perpetuate natural systems. Many aspects of natural resource management must be done in consultation with others, including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Arizona Fish and Game Department, the Navajo Nation Department of Natural Resources, and associated tribes. Recognizing American Indian people’s traditional and

cultural relationship to natural environmental resources, Navajo National Monument will consult regularly to incorporate Indian values, ideals, and uses in management of natural resources and environmental awareness programs.

- Hire additional NPS staff to ensure inventory, monitoring, and research of vegetation and wildlife (including traditional knowledge), develop vital signs research to detect changes.
- Manage for native ecosystem processes
  - Minimize human impacts on native plants, animals, and ecosystems and the processes that sustain them.
  - Use only weed-free feed for pack stock.
  - Remove exotic species using integrated pest management practices
  - Restore native vegetation to federal tracts impacted by livestock and pack stock grazing and trampling.
  - Minimize disturbances and introduction of exotic plants by visitors.
  - Work cooperatively with neighbors and other agencies to control weeds and minimize invasion.
- Identify and protect threatened and endangered species, species of concern, and their habitats in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Arizona Fish and Game Department, the Navajo Nation Department of Natural Resources, and other tribes.
- Study the role of fire in the natural and cultural landscape, and develop a fire management plan in consultation with appropriate neighbors, tribes, and agencies.
- Monitor water quality, groundwater quality and quantity, air quality, natural soundscape, scenic beauty, and lightscapes; seek to protect through consultation and agreements.
- Continue to study and monitor rockfall hazard (which affects visitor safety, cliff dwellings, and other cultural resources) and arroyo erosion, develop strategies to mitigate the impacts of these inevitable events, such as closures for visitor safety or documentation of eroding archeological sites.
- Develop a current resources management plan to identify and prioritize needs for inventory, monitoring, research, and management, in consultation with the public, associated tribes, and agencies.
- Continue and expand cooperative relationships with the NPS Water Resources Division, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area resource management staff, and others in addressing water resource issues.
- Prevent Exotic Weeds Contamination from Pack Stock.
  - Improve barriers to livestock on federal units.
  - Exclude pack stock from the federal backcountry tracts.
  - Use only weed-free feed for NPS pack stock supplying backcountry.
  - Encourage partnerships that require future guide services to use weed-free feed for pack stock.
- Explore agreements with Navajo Nation for collaborative management of natural resources.

## Ethnographic Resources

Navajo National Monument is within the Navajo Indian Reservation. The associated Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni cultures are inextricably bound to the monument lands, which were occupied by their ancestors. Associated tribes view the park landscape as spiritually active, containing places vital to the continuity of their cultural identity. Navajo National Monument will continue to recognize the past and present existence of peoples in the region and the traces of their use as an important part of the cultural environment to be preserved and interpreted.

Navajo National Monument will continue to provide access to ethnographic resources for traditional cultural purposes through the issuance of special use permits when necessary. Decisions to grant special use permits for access to ethnographic resources will be based on appropriate anthropological studies and consultation.

## Actions

- Continue to recognize the past and present existence of peoples in the region and the traces of their use as an important part of the cultural environment to be preserved and interpreted.

## THE PLAN

- Consult with associated American Indian tribes to develop and accomplish the programs of Navajo National Monument in a way that respects the beliefs, traditions, and other cultural values of the American Indian tribes who have ancestral ties to the monument lands.
- Maintain government- to- government relations with associated American Indian tribes, to ensure a collaborative working relationship prior to taking actions that would affect natural and cultural resources that are of interest and concern to them.

### Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies

- Indian Self- Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 USC 450- 451n, 455- 458e)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001- 3013)
- Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government- to- Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations regarding the “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800)
- Executive Order 13007, May 24, 1996, Indian Sacred Sites
- National Park Service’s *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (Director’s Order 28, 1998)
- NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1970 (42 USC 4321)
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)

- Accommodate access to Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners in a manner that is consistent with monument purposes and does not interfere with Indian use of traditional areas or sacred resources. Avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of these sites and resources.
- Conduct appropriate cultural anthropological research in cooperation with (or conducted by) monument- associated Indian tribes.

## RESOURCE STEWARDSHIP—MUSEUM COLLECTION

### Mission Goal:

D. Museum collection of artifacts and archives are properly inventoried, cataloged, stored, and secured, and through consultation with affiliated American Indian tribes, appropriate items are repatriated.

### Artifacts and Archives in Museum Collection

Thousands of objects, artifacts, and natural history specimens, as well as archival and manuscript material, make up the Navajo National Monument museum collection and are among the monument resources to be preserved and protected. Much of the collection was amassed from the early era of the monument when excavations occurred. Current policies direct that archeological artifacts be protected in place, unless disturbance can be clearly justified. New artifacts may come into the collection from erosion, construction disturbance, natural history specimens, or archives.

Nearly 50 percent of the collection has yet to be cataloged, and significant portions of the collection are housed in various facilities, including Navajo National Monument, the National Park Service’s Western Archeological Conservation Center, the Museum of Northern Arizona, and 15 other known institutions.

Many of the artifacts collected were treated with toxic chemicals to preserve them and are hazardous to NPS employees as well as to tribal members who are interested in repatriation.

## Actions

- Inventory and catalog all museum collections in accordance with standards in the National Park Service's *Museum Handbook*.
- Consult with affiliated Indians, regarding each acquisition that involves American Indian human remains, associated or unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, and facilitate appropriate repatriation.
- Prepare and implement a collection management program, according to National Park Service standards, to guide protection, conservation, and use of museum objects.
- Accession and catalog all objects. Survey, accession, catalog, arrange, and describe archival and manuscript material and produce finding aids.
- Ensure that objects housed in repositories/institutions outside the monument are preserved, protected, and documented according to National Park Service standards and procedures.
- Location of Collection
  - Pursue the consolidation of the collections at Western Archeological Conservation Center (WACC in Tucson) and several other known institutions to either WACC or another regional NPS curatorial facility serving several parks. Factors to determine the best location include secure protection of items, American Indian concerns, accessibility to researchers and park staff, and cost.
- Storage/Workspace at Monument
  - Develop a curatorial workspace and small, secure climate- controlled storage facility in the monument to catalog, treat, and store a select number of objects, artifacts, natural history specimens, and archives. The purpose of this small repository would be to store items for rotation into displays in the visitor center and storage of natural history specimens.

Most items would eventually be sent to permanent storage at the consolidated location selected. In addition, some extra curatorial storage space would be constructed for holding tribal items in transition to repatriation.

- Visitor Center Exhibits.
  - Develop secure and climate- controlled display area for selected artifacts in the expanded visitor center space.
- Curatorial Staff.
  - Add a professional curator to NPS staff.

## Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies

- NPS Organic Act of 1916 (16 USC 1)
- Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 USC 431- 433)
- Museum Properties Act of 1955
- National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470)
- Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (16 USC 470)
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's implementing regulations regarding the "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800)
- National Park Service's *Cultural Resources Management Guideline* (DO- 28, 1996)
- National Park Service's *Museum Handbook*
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990)
- Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, entitled "Government-to- Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments"
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)



## VISITOR UNDERSTANDING— INTERPRETATION

### Mission Goal:

E. Visitors understand and appreciate native and other cultures of this region through time.

### Broaden Interpretive Stories

Strong interest in ancient cliff dwellings draws people to the monument, providing an opportunity to introduce visitors to an expansive perspective. People will have opportunities to learn about the entire rich tapestry of cultures that have been woven into the canyon environments for more than a thousand years. Whether people are visiting for a short time on the mesa and rim or spending more time to camp and hike to Betatakin or Keet Seel, interpretation will be broadened to offer more diverse viewpoints. Themes would include the adaptation of people to their environment, the complex culture reflected by the details of the cliff dwellings, natural systems and processes and the interaction of humans, and the connections of the cliff dwellings to other cultures and other times.

One- third of all visitors to Navajo National Monument are from foreign countries. Additionally, many local people speak primarily native languages, which are not commonly written. There is a need for multiple translations in order to have meaningful interpretation as well as to communicate important messages concerning resource protection and safety.

### Actions

- Consult with Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni tribal members to strengthen the content of programs, wayside signs,

brochures, video, and exhibits. In some cases, multiple and overlapping interpretations will be provided side- by- side, without attempts to combine or judge them.

- Strive to involve American Indian tribes and groups in the park’s interpretation program to promote the accuracy of information presented regarding American Indian cultural values and to enhance public appreciation of those values.
- Seek to participate as partners with associated Indian tribes, in planning for and conducting projects and initiatives that enhance the quality of the experiences of visitors to the monument or that enhance the levels of public appreciation of the monument’s resources and values.
- Expand the availability of translations of publications, exhibits, and programs into other languages.
- Develop a comprehensive interpretive plan.

---

---

· *The mission of interpretation is to increase visitor understanding and appreciation of the significance of park resources.*

· *Interpretive services provide opportunities for people to forge their own intellectual and emotional connections to the meanings inherent in the resources of the park.*

---

---

## MAJOR LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

- NPS Director’s Order 6 (DO- 6), *Interpretation*
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)

## VISITOR UNDERSTANDING—FRONT COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

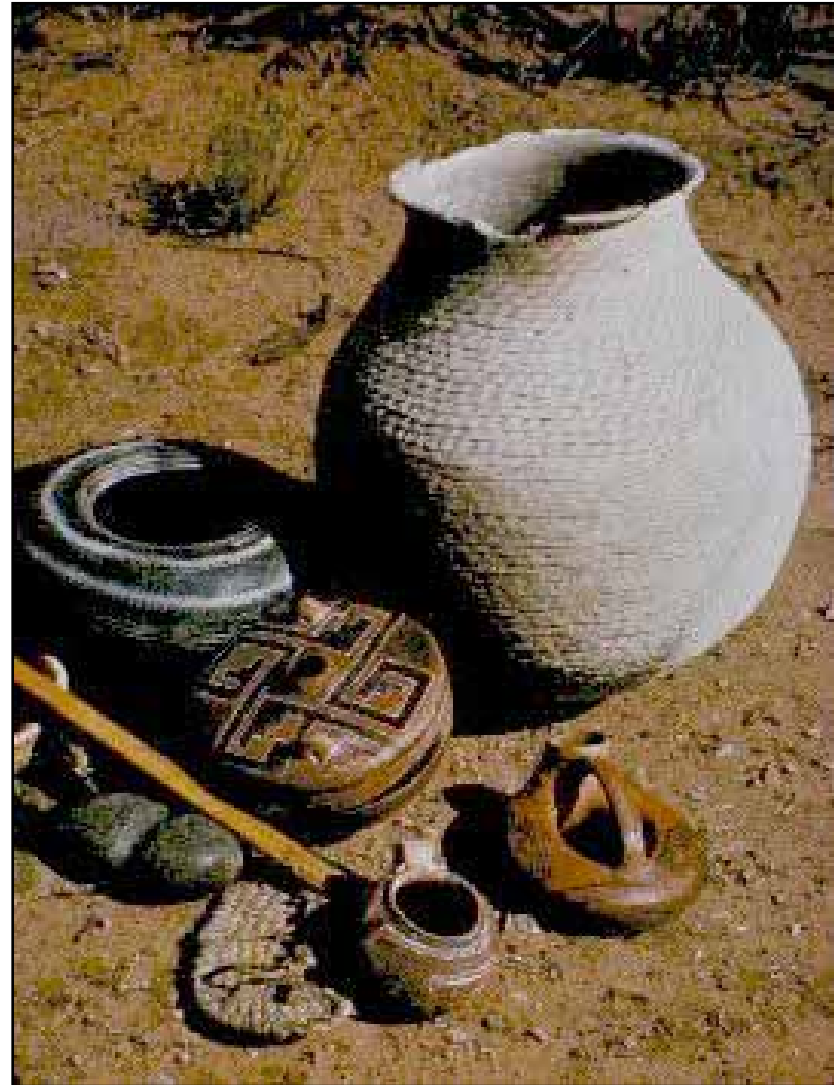
### Mission Goal

F. A range of experiences are provided to promote visitor understanding of the resourcefulness of the 13th- century cliff dwelling builders, the wholeness of the environment, connections to other cultures, and spiritual values.

### Visitor Understanding on the Mesa

How will most visitors, who only stay a short time on top of the mesa, understand what is important about Navajo National Monument? Most visitors are on their way to another destination and stay less than three hours. They go to the visitor center and hike the short Sandal Trail to view Betatakin across the canyon. At the visitor center, they can view exhibits, watch an audio- visual program, talk with staff and volunteers, pick up interpretive brochures, and purchase books. Western National Parks Association continues to be an integral partner in providing interpretive publications and volunteers serving visitors in the monument.

Distance and time deter most visitors from Betatakin and Keet Seel tours. Even if many more were convinced to commit to the hike, fragile resources are unable to withstand too much visitation. The mesa top and canyon rim will continue to provide the main opportunity for visitor understanding. The alternatives vary in how those opportunities are provided.



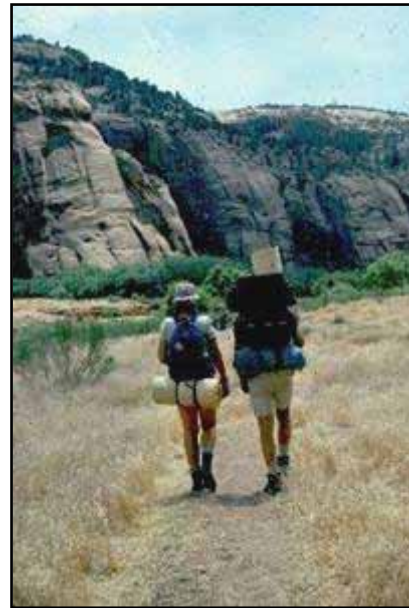
## Actions

- Trails, Overlooks, and Outdoor Exhibits
  - Expand and improve outdoor exhibits to more completely illustrate Navajo life past and present. Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni Tribes would be consulted during the development of these improvements.
  - Develop additional trails, wayside exhibits, and overlooks. Vistas and high points would be used to interpret broader themes identified in the introduction.
- Visitor Center
  - Remodel existing visitor center to provide improved audio-visual programs and exhibits that would emphasize cultures and broader themes outlined in the introduction. Foster interaction between visitors, interpreters, and partners.
  - Increase the direct involvement of the Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Pauite, and Zuni in developing interpretive materials, exhibits, waysides, and programs, as well as providing programs in the monument.
  - Re-establish American Indian craft demonstrations, skills, and other special events on the patio. A funding source would be sought to support this activity and not compete with the established arts and crafts shop.
- Interpretive Staff
  - Emphasize recruitment of associated American Indian tribal members for seasonal interpreter jobs and support with necessary housing. Provide comprehensive interpretive training for expanded interpretive staff (including associated tribes)

## VISITOR UNDERSTANDING— BACKCOUNTRY EXPERIENCE

### Mission Goal:

G. Protect the remoteness that has kept the ancient dwellings in such pristine condition and that fosters within visitors an element of mystique and desire to explore and understand the wholeness of the landscape and peoples.



### Access to Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House

One of the special qualities of Navajo National Monument identified by visitors and public response to this plan is the remoteness that has protected the outstanding condition of the cliff dwellings, offers a quiet setting evoking the past, and is unlike many drive-up tourist attractions. The guided tour by an NPS

ranger, often a young local Navajo, offers unparalleled opportunities to discuss the ancient villages, cultures, migrations, flowers, wildlife, and Navajo life today. This unforgettable experience fosters deep understanding.

While remoteness has been identified as an inherent value to protect at Navajo National Monument, the area does not meet criteria for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System because the units are significantly smaller than the 5,000 acres considered to be of sufficient size, and adjacent land is non-federal.

The ancient village sites are very fragile and cannot withstand much foot traffic. Inscription House was closed to the general public in 1968 because it was determined to be too delicate to host visitors. Individuals may apply to the Superintendent for a special use permit to enter NPS land (but not the town site or structures) for specific activities that

are not injurious to park resources. Anyone not enrolled in the Navajo Tribe of Indians is required to also get a permit from the Navajo Nation to cross Navajo lands to get to the federal unit. The current *Backcountry Management Plan* (1995) for Navajo National Monument is hereby incorporated into this document by reference. It sets a maximum capacity of 1,500 visitors per year for Keet Seel and limits Betatakin to a maximum of 25 people per day on one guided hike.

The hike to Betatakin is 2½ miles each way over Tsegi Point and into the canyon. Currently, there is one guided tour per day for up to 25 people during the summer months, and it takes about five hours. Keet Seel is 8½ miles each way, and people usually backpack and stay overnight. Up to 20 permits per day are issued in the summer months, and a ranger stationed at the sites gives guided tours. Most of trails to these sites are situated upon Navajo Nation lands and cross private areas of land held under individual grazing permits.

The Aspen Forest trail to Betatkin has been closed since 1983 because of significant rockfalls in 1982 and 1983. During the planning process, the re- opening of the Aspen Forest trail was raised but not considered safe or practical because of several studies (Lachel Hansen and Associates, 1985, Wieczorek and Harp, 2000, and NPS 2000b). If new information and risk analysis in the future indicates that there are routes or times of the year visitors could safely go down the head of the canyon, it would be considered for re-opening in an environmental assessment which would include opportunities for public involvement, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service consultation, and tribal consultation.

## Actions

- Continue to guide all visitors who go to the ancient villages to provide firsthand understanding and to protect fragile resources.
- Continue access to Betatakin via the Tsegi Point route with guided tours.
- The National Park Service has an obligation to protect the sensitive resources on the proclamation lands\*, and will manage within the existing maximum capacities set in the existing *Backcountry Management Plan* until further detailed study and planning is completed.
- The National Park Service does not allow mountain bikes, pack stock, motorized vehicles, or other wheeled conveyances on the backcountry areas of the proclamation lands because of the fragility of natural and cultural resources.
- The National Park Service will collect additional data to identify the types and levels of use that will protect cultural and natural resources and visitor experience, and to identify indicators to monitor impacts.
- The NPS and the Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation Department will work together on a joint plan following the GMP that will discuss managing the visitor opportunities at and access to Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House. It will address protection of natural and cultural resources, providing unique visitor opportunities, public access routes on tribal land, methods of access, tourism interests of the tribe, guiding, concerns of adjacent residents, and other related issues and opportunities. The NPS and Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation Department will work with the various levels of tribal government and local residents in the development of this plan and provide opportunities for public comment.

*\*Proclamation lands are the three non-contiguous tracts set aside in the Presidential Proclamation of 1912 as Navajo National Monument.*

## THE PLAN

- Commercial services to provide access, such as horseback tours, would be subject to permits and regulations from the land interests involved, including the NPS, BIA, and Navajo Nation.
- Extend visitor season to March 1 through October 31, pending available staff and demand.
- Betatakin
  - Continue guided tour in groups no larger than 25, but increase number of tours per day (up to four, pending available staff and demand).
- Keet Seel
  - Up to 20 people per day by reservation and permit, primarily overnight backpack, ranger-led tour. Visitors allowed in limited area of village with guide. Closely monitor potential impacts of guided visitors within limited area of village and limit further or close if necessary. The backcountry campsite would preferably remain at its current location, but may be moved within the NPS boundary if current agreements on tribal lands change.
- Off- Site Interpretation
  - Improve interpretation at remodeled visitor center for Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House, such as real-time cameras.
- Tour Guides
  - Recruit Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni tour guides, to further enhance multiple perspectives.

- Alternative Access
  - Work proactively with neighbors and the Navajo Nation to determine appropriate potential alternative visitor access over tribal land to Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House, which will protect resources and promote visitor understanding.
- Inscription House
  - Establish limited guided tours to base of (but not inside) Inscription House, pending access agreements with adjacent grazing permit holders. Other activities require a special use permit and permit from Navajo Nation.

## MAJOR LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

- National Parks and Recreation Act, November 1978, 16 USC 1
- Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)

## VISITOR UNDERSTANDING—NAME OF THE MONUMENT

### Actions

- Work with formal consultation committee of associated American Indian Tribes to determine and agree on a name that:
  - Reflects the cultural affiliation of the builders and inhabitants of the cliff dwellings.
  - Reflects the broader themes of native cultures through time.
  - If associated tribes agree on a new name, support them in seeking legislation to change.



*The name “Navajo National Monument” is considered by some to obscure the significance of the resources and cause misunderstanding. While the monument is located within the Navajo Nation and surrounded by Navajo people, the area is also associated with the Hopi, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni (discussed in the introduction). Further, there is often visitor confusion from the similarly named “Monument Valley Navajo Tribal Park,” owned and managed by the Navajo Nation.*

*The name “Navajo National Monument” was assigned under the presidential proclamation of 1909 that designated the monument, administered by the National Park Service. It would require an act of Congress or another Presidential Proclamation to change the name. Such an act usually begins as a bill sponsored by the local U.S. representatives and/or U.S. senators in response to a proposal widely supported by constituents.*



## **PROMOTE VISITOR UNDERSTANDING— OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES**

### **Mission Goal:**

H. Opportunities for people with disabilities are expanded and improved.

### **Accessibility for Disabled Persons**

Every reasonable effort will be made to make facilities, programs, and services of the National Park Service accessible to and usable by all people (visitors and employees), including those who have disabilities. Major visitor facilities such as the visitor center, terrace, picnic sites, and two campsites are handicapped accessible. The video program in the visitor center is captioned. The maintenance area and housing are not accessible.

### **Actions:**

- Continue to improve interpretive programs with opportunities for a full spectrum of disabilities, including mobility, hearing, sight, and mental impairments.
- All rehabilitation of existing and construction of new facilities will provide reasonable accommodation for people with disabilities.
- Visitor Center
  - A remodeled and expanded visitor center and outdoor exhibits would meet requirements for access for people with disabilities. Programs, exhibits, audio-visual program, and wayside signs would be developed to address the needs of people with mobility, hearing, vision, and mental impairments. Real-time camera would bring cliff dwelling tours to the mesa top.



- **Campground and Picnic Area**
  - More picnic sites, campsites, and the campground rest room would be made accessible.
- **Front Country Trails**
  - Many of the new front country overlooks and trails would meet or exceed requirements for access for people with disabilities.
- **Operations and Administration**
  - Remodeled and new administrative space, new employee housing, and new maintenance facilities would be accessible.
- **Other**
  - Partnerships may be able to provide opportunities for the disabled into the backcountry through guides, horseback, or compatible vehicles.

### **Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

- Americans with Disabilities Act (42 USC § 12101)
- Architectural Barriers Act (42 USC 4151 et seq.)
- Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.)

## **PROMOTE VISITOR UNDERSTANDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH**

### **Mission Goal:**

I. Opportunities for youth to gain understanding about the monument as well as participate in its management are expanded and improved.

### **Actions:**

- **Visitor Center.**
  - Design new exhibits, indoors and out, with youth and classrooms in mind.
- **Programs.**
  - Develop partnerships with associated tribes and others to design programs and materials for youth for use at the monument, schools, or other locations. Use the expanded staff and partnerships to host school programs at the monument and travel to schools.
  - Establish a youth intern program and support system (facilities and staff) to attract Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni young people to train in interpretation, resource management, maintenance, and park management.
  - Seek grants and partnerships to support programs.

## **PARTNERSHIPS**

### **Mission Goals:**

J. Good relationships with all associated American Indian groups are developed and maintained.

K. American Indian tribes are involved in the interpretation and management of resources.

### **Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies**

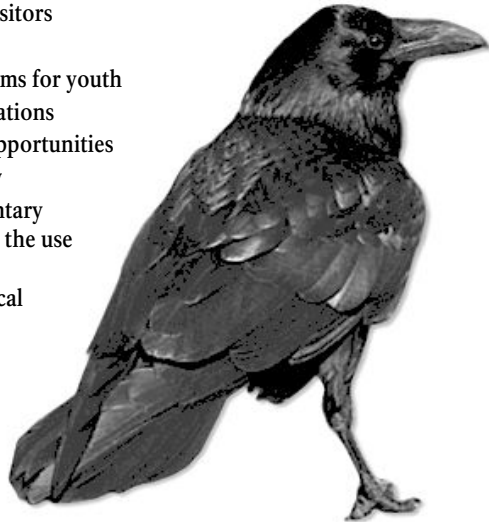
- Indian Self- Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 USC 450- 451n, 455- 458e)
- American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (42 USC 1996)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 USC 3001- 3013)
- Presidential Memorandum of April 29, 1994, Government-to- Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments

### Actions:

- Government- to- Government Relations.
  - Continue to consult with individual associated American Indian tribes on a regular basis.
- Consultation Committee.

Establish a formal inter- tribal American Indian consultation group for the monument that is consistent with "Government- to- Government" federal policy. The inter- tribal group would be representative of four local tribes who have a historical and direct interest in the three units of the monument, including the Hopi, Navajo, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni. The Navajo representation would include Navajo Nation departments, local chapters listed elsewhere in the GMP, tribal townships, and tribal enterprises. The consultation committee would meet at regular intervals, at least annually, to strengthen communication and partnerships between tribes and the NPS. The group would discuss issues and concerns such as the following:

- Organization and administration of the inter- tribal partnership
- Implementation of the GMP
- Protection and management cultural, natural, ethnographic resources in the monument
- Law enforcement
- NAGPRA
- Interpretive programs for visitors
- Visitor access
- School outreach and programs for youth
- Park management and operations
- Employment and training opportunities
- Information and technology
- Identification of complementary resources and skills, such as the use of native methods for rehabilitation of archeological sites
- Improvement of communication, such as establishing listening posts



- Identification of common approaches and vocabulary
- Identification of common stakeholders, customers
- Consideration of special projects, such as the Monument Centennial celebration in 2009, participation in regional recycling programs to protect the park, or community service

- Other Partnerships.

The National Park Service will seek additional agreements and partnerships to achieve common goals of Navajo National Monument and associated tribes, agencies, universities, organizations, and volunteers. The National Park Service recognizes that any partnership agreements or arrangements entered into with other entities identified in this plan which involve Navajo tribal lands must include consultation with the Navajo Nation.

- Sustain and strengthen the partnership with the Western National Parks Association, a non- profit cooperating association that develops, publishes, and sells books as well as contributing to education and research.
- Involve local people in patrol of sites to prevent vandalism.
- Establish a guide association.
- Develop internship program for American Indian youth.
- Tribal management of a component of the monument, such as interpretation, resource management, or maintenance.
- Seek funding sources, establish foundation or trust.
- Develop and provide educational programs on and off site.
- Seek universities and organizations for research opportunities.
- Improve road signs in region.
- VIP campground host.
- Collect fees and reinvest in resource protection or visitor facilities and services.
- Work with regional tourism groups to motivate people to explore region.
- Reinstate craft demonstrations.
- Develop cross- jurisdiction for law enforcement.
- Seek alternatives to provide housing for additional staff, interns, and volunteers.
- Seek variety of funding sources for facilities needed for visitors, administration, or other needs identified in this plan.
- Seek partnership with Arizona Highway Department and Navajo Nation to protect outstanding vistas on entrance road to monument.

- Continue and expand cooperative relationships with the NPS Water Resources Division, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area resource management staff, and others in addressing water resource issues.
- The NPS and the Navajo Nation Parks and Recreation Department will work together on a joint plan following the GMP that would go into detail about managing visitor experience and access in the adjoining canyons (see section entitled “Visitor Understanding – Backcountry Experience” for more information)
- The Navajo Nation is seeking a rest area with ADOT within the right-of-way at Tsegi, featuring exhibits. The NPS is interested in participating in project planning to provide complementary services at this new facility and the NPS visitor center.

## FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS— FACILITIES

### Mission Goal:

L. Safe, quality, sustainable facilities fulfill desired visitor experience and support maintenance and administration.

Navajo National Monument would strive to incorporate the principles of sustainable design and development into all facilities. Sustainable practices minimize the short- and long- term environmental impacts of developments and other activities through resource conservation, recycling, waste minimization, and the use of energy efficient and ecologically responsible materials and techniques.

The National Park Service’s *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* (1993) provides a basis for achieving sustainability in facility planning and design, emphasizes the importance of bio- diversity, and encourages responsible decisions. The guidebook articulates principles to be used in the design and management of visitor facilities that emphasize environmental sensitivity in construction, use of nontoxic materials, resource conservation, recycling, and integration

of visitors with natural and cultural settings. The National Park Service also reduces energy costs, eliminates waste, and conserves energy resources by using energy efficient and cost effective technology. Energy efficiency is incorporated into the decision- making process during the design or acquisition of structures.

In response to public concern about the cost of government employee housing and the ongoing critical need to provide housing at remote locations such as Navajo National Monument, the Department of Interior has a service- wide process in place, The National Parks Housing Needs Assessment. This process provides service- wide consistency in analyzing the number of housing units needed based on the local market for housing, remoteness, the need to have employee residents to provide resource protection and service, condition of existing housing, and potential business partnerships.

### Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies

- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)
- *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design* (1993)
- Federal Employees and Facilities Act (5 USC 5911)
- Office of Management and Budget Circulars A- 18, A- 25, and A- 45
- Department of Interior regulations
- Government Furnished Housing Guidelines (DO- 36)

### Actions:

- Navajo National Monument would work with appropriate experts to make the monument's facilities and programs sustainable. Value analysis and value engineering, including life cycle cost analysis, would be performed to examine energy, environmental, and economic implications of proposed development. In addition, facilities would be harmonious with monument resources, compatible with natural process, aesthetically pleasing, functional, and as accessible as possible to all segments of the population.
- Develop architectural character guidelines for remodeled and new structures.
- Support and encourage suppliers, permittees, and contractors to follow sustainable practices.
- Address sustainable park and out of park practices (such as recycling) in interpretive programs.
- Continue to work through the National Park Housing Needs Assessment Process to ensure safe, quality, cost-effective housing is provided when essential for accomplishment of park objectives.
- Identify specific needs to accomplish GMP in "Alternatives" section of this plan.
- Campground and Picnic Area
  - Maintain and improve existing facilities for accessibility.
- Visitor Center.
  - Remodel visitor center (5,000 SF) with an emphasis on fostering interaction between visitors, interpreters, and partners, new exhibit and audio-visual program.
- Front Country Trails.
  - Maintain existing trails, plus increase front country trails (to 4 miles), add overlooks, wayside exhibits, benches, shade structures, and rest rooms.

- Backcountry Facilities.
  - Betatakin- maintain composting toilet, ranger cache
  - Inscription House—add ranger station
  - Keet Seel- maintain ranger station, composting toilet, picnic area, campground (outside boundary)
- Administrative Offices.
  - Reduce office space at headquarters for enlarged visitor area; construct new administration building (3,500SF).
- Curatorial Workspace and Storage.
  - Construct curatorial storage (including temporary holding for some tribal repatriation items) and workspace (1,500SF) in conjunction with new administration building.
- Maintenance and Utilities.
  - Fire truck storage (2,500 SF).
  - Shop bays (four).
  - Vehicle storage shelter (eight).
  - Back-up well.
  - Rehabilitate sewage system.
- NPS Employee Housing.
  - Maintain existing housing, plus one new duplex, one new 4-plex structure and trailer pads for volunteer campground hosts, researchers, or other partners. Also pursue agreements with Shonto or Kayenta for shared housing for volunteers, interns, and partners.
- Estimated Design and Construction Costs.
  - Remodel/expand visitor center—\$800,000
  - New visitor center exhibits/audio-visual—\$1,000,000 - \$1,100,000
  - New trails, front country and backcountry—\$500,000 - \$700,000
  - New wayside exhibits—\$110,000 - \$140,000
  - New administration/curatorial building—\$1,200,000 - \$1,450,000
  - Employee housing—\$700,000
  - Additional maintenance facilities—\$900,000
  - Utility improvements—\$350,000 - \$900,000

**TOTAL NET (average) \$6,100,00**

**How Development Costs Were Calculated For GMP**

**NET CONSTRUCTION FOR FACILITIES** (buildings, roads, utilities, trails, etc.)

**NET CONSTRUCTION FOR INTERPRETIVE MEDIA** (Exhibits, waysides, audio-visual programs and equipment)

Unit cost based on the *National Park Service Cost Estimating Guide with Class C cost Data for New Construction*, 2001

Estimated by National Park Service Harpers Ferry Center, 2001

- Location factors used
  - Intermountain Region X 1.0
  - Navajo National Monument X 1.05
- General Conditions 5%
- Contingencies 15%

Net costs of development are shown in this plan and are inclusive of the factors above. For implementation, there are additional costs for construction supervision, construction contingencies, and various design services shown below.

**Additional Costs for Implementing Construction in the National Park Service  
(for facilities and interpretive media)**

**GROSS CONSTRUCTION COST**

Construction Supervision	8% (net)
Construction Contingencies	10% (net)

**TOTAL PROJECT COST**

Pre-Design Services	5% (net)
Supplemental Services	2% (net)
Design Services	10% (net)



## FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS— BOUNDARY MODIFICATIONS

### Mission Goal:

M. An adequate land base and agreements ensure visitor access and administration.

### Actions:

- Headquarters Unit.
  - Seek transfer of headquarters unit from Navajo Nation to NPS by purchase or exchange only with agreement and endorsement by Navajo Nation. If agreed to, legislation would be required for authorizing the addition. If it is not transferred, the NPS, BIA, and Navajo Nation would review and revise Memorandum of Understanding with Navajo Nation regarding land at headquarters to reflect current interests and concerns.
- Access over Tribal Land.
  - Develop agreements or conservation easements:
    - Betatakin—routes for visitors and administration.
    - Keet Seel—routes for visitors and administration, primitive campground, guided visitor staging area.
    - Inscription House—routes for visitors and administration, explore partnership with Navajo Park and Recreation Department to develop parking and access to Inscription House.
- Resource Protection.
  - Seek agreements or conservation easements for protection of cultural resources on adjacent tribal lands and to provide a buffer to sensitive monument resources.

## FACILITIES AND OPERATIONS—STAFF

### Mission Goal:

N. Recruit and retain local American Indian employees to provide broader perspectives on management and enrich visitor understanding.

### Major Laws, Regulations, and Policies

- National Parks and Recreation Act, November 1978, 16 USC 1.
- Public Law 101- 628, Section 1216 (1990)
- National Park Service *Management Policies* (2001)
- 25 USC (Indians)
- Special Legislation

### Actions:

- Recruitment
  - Continue to recruit local employees and provide training and incentives to remain. When filling new additional positions, seek to supplement staff with Hopi, San Juan Paiute, and Zuni tribal members. Recruit diverse student interns, partners, volunteers.
- Staff Size.
  - 16 permanent jobs, 15-17 seasonal jobs
- Additional Staff Positions.
  - Law enforcement ranger
  - Administrative clerk
  - Seasonal interpretive rangers
  - Seasonal resource technicians
  - Seasonal maintenance worker
- New Staff Positions.
  - Management assistant to develop partnerships
  - Park resource manager
  - Natural resource specialist
  - Preservation specialist
  - Curator (shared position)
- Estimated Annual Operating Cost.
  - \$1,190,000

## Summary of Impacts

### Navajo National Monument General Management Plan

<i>Impact Topic</i>	<i>Impacts of the Plan</i>
<b>Concept</b>	Manage the existing land base, to achieve the purposes of the monument, and look beyond the boundary to accomplish joint purposes through cooperation and partnerships.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	<p><b>General.</b> All structures and archeological sites would have a long-term major beneficial impact resulting from more research, more stabilization and maintenance (except to some American Indian tribes), and a better understanding of resources by staff and visitors. Additional benefits from the understanding, support, and cooperative activities with neighbors and partners.</p> <p>Moderate adverse long-term impacts could result from natural rockfall within the alcove. Moderate adverse impacts would continue to be caused by raptors and rodents. Minor adverse long-term impacts may result from vibrations from traffic and noise transmitted through rock, air pollutants (acid rain on pictographs, petroglyphs, and inscriptions), and research activities.</p> <p><b>Betatakin.</b> A minor beneficial impact results from frequent year-round ranger protection from vandalism.</p> <p>More visitors on the trail to Betatakin Canyon could result in long-term adverse impacts on archeological sites outside the park boundary on Navajo Nation land. This would be mitigated by rerouting segments of the trail and keeping visitors under the direct supervision of a ranger or tour guide. The net effect would be minor impacts to archeological resources.</p> <p><b>Keet Seel.</b> A beneficial moderate long-term impact would result from greater protection from vandalism through providing a longer season of ranger protection and through agreements with neighbors and tribes.</p> <p>Major long-term adverse impacts could result from erosion of archeological sites in the canyon bottom. Moderate adverse long-term impacts to village structures would be caused by continued visitor foot traffic, and to archeological sites from livestock movements. Minor long-term adverse impacts to ancient structures may result from occasional vandalism.</p> <p>Potential minor to moderate long-term adverse impacts could occur to archeological sites at the campground in either location.</p> <p>Greater control of grazing through communication with tribes, consultation and partnerships would have a moderate beneficial impact for archeological resources.</p> <p><b>Inscription House.</b> Beneficial long-term major impacts would result from continuing to keep visitors out of the village, more protection of resources from vandalism from increased NPS ranger patrol, and through agreements with neighbors and tribes.</p> <p>Major long-term adverse impacts would be caused to archeological sites by erosion, but impacts from livestock movements would be reduced by NPS actions and consultation and partnerships.</p> <p>Greater control of grazing through communication with tribes, consultation, and partnerships would have moderate beneficial impact on archeological resources.</p> <p><b>Headquarters Unit.</b> An archeological survey to determine the extent and location of sites on the rim for further protection would have a moderate, beneficial long-term impact. More trails and structures on the rim would have both direct and indirect long-term adverse impacts on archeological sites. The effect would be minor because it would be mitigated by locating trails and other structures out of sensitive areas, and by improving visitor understanding and protection of resources.</p> <p>Adaptive reuse of historic structures would have a moderate beneficial impact.</p> <p><b>Museum Collection.</b> There would be beneficial major long-term impacts from consolidating most of the collection at WACC or MNA. There would be beneficial moderate long-term effects to artifacts from adequate on-site storage, lab, and staff.</p>

<b><i>Impact Topic</i></b>	<b><i>Impacts of the Plan</i></b>
<b>Ethnographic Resources</b>	<p>Moderate to major adverse impacts from routine stabilization, visitor access to the dwellings, and intrusion on traditional uses, or uncontrolled visitor access and vandalism would continue. Impacts would be mitigated by additional moderate beneficial impacts from improved resource understanding and management from establishment of tribal consultation committee, and more staff to protect resources.</p> <p>There would be moderate short-term adverse impacts to tribal access and cultural uses from extending the visitor season and providing more daily tours to Betatakin. This would be mitigated through increased consultation and careful scheduling. There would be minor short-term adverse effects to piñon nut collectors as a result of additional trails and visitors on the rim.</p> <p>There would be a moderate to major beneficial long-term effect from expanded and direct tribal participation in interpretation of ethnographic resources and the resulting greater understanding on the part of visitors and American Indian youth.</p>
<b>Natural Resources</b>	<p><b>Water Resources, Wetlands, and Floodplains.</b> Trampling, urine, and fecal matter from livestock grazing and trampling on adjacent land would cause long-term, moderate to major adverse effects on stream quality at Keet Seel and Inscription House. There would be opportunities to mitigate impacts of grazing and trampling, vehicles, and horses through better consultation with tribes, education, agreements, and partnerships.</p> <p>There would be increased short-term moderate adverse impacts from additional construction.</p> <p>Minor to moderate adverse long-term regional impacts of a declining water table would continue, largely from a regional climatic phenomenon. Erosion and arroyo cutting at Keet Seel and Inscription House would cause long-term moderate to major adverse impacts of sedimentation in streams.</p> <p>There would be local, minor, short-term adverse effects on water quality and wetlands from mesa-top runoff into Betatakin. Seeps and springs in Betatakin would realize a beneficial impact from closure of cross-canyon trail. There would be minor, short-term adverse effects from erosion and sedimentation from construction. Increasing the number of visitors into Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House would result in an adverse, short-term, minor impact.</p> <p><b>Vegetation and Wildlife.</b> Moderate, long term beneficial impacts from fuel reduction and integrated pest management.</p> <p>Livestock grazing and trampling would continue to have a moderate, long-term adverse impact on plants and moderate long-term adverse impacts on wildlife at Keet Seel and Inscription House. All sites would have continuing moderate, long-term adverse impacts on vegetation from invading exotic plants. Vehicle use and horse use in the adjacent canyons would have moderate, adverse, short-term effects on vegetation and wildlife. There would be opportunities to mitigate these impacts through tribal consultation, agreements, partnerships, and encouraging the use of weed-free hay.</p> <p>Fuel reduction and integrated pest management activities would have minor, short-term adverse effects, but in the long term impacts would be moderate and beneficial.</p> <p>An increase in the number of visitors to Betatakin Canyon, their presence for a longer period of the day and a longer part of the year, could result in minor adverse short-term impacts from trampling of vegetation and disruption of wildlife. This would be mitigated by controlling visitors on completely guided tours.</p> <p>Construction at the headquarters area would have short-term, local moderate adverse effects on vegetation, and temporary, minor adverse effects on wildlife. Additional well-defined trails would have a beneficial impact of keeping visitors off of vegetation and away from wildlife. Construction of the primitive campground at Keet Seel would have minor short-term adverse effects on vegetation and wildlife.</p> <p>Major beneficial long-term impact from increased staff to monitor and protect resources.</p> <p>Moderate beneficial long-term impact from greater opportunity to educate the public on natural resource issues and cause actions to better protect them.</p>

<i>Impact Topic</i>	<i>Impacts of the Plan</i>
	<p><b>Soils.</b> Erosion from livestock grazing and trampling, hiking, horses, and motorized vehicles would cause long-term, minor adverse effects to microbiotic crusts at Betatakin, and moderate long-term adverse effects at Keet Seel and Inscription House. There would be opportunities to mitigate the impacts of livestock grazing and trampling, horses, and vehicles through consultation, agreements, and partnerships. Fuel reduction actions and construction would cause local, minor, short-term adverse effects to soils.</p> <p>There would be additional adverse short-term moderate impacts to the headquarters unit soils from more construction of buildings and trails at headquarters and a primitive campground at Keet Seel, and indirect long-term moderate impact to soils from increased trail shortcuts. There would be a moderate, beneficial long-term impact to soils as a result of more people staying on more well-defined and better patrolled trails.</p> <p><b>Threatened and Endangered Species.</b> Navajo sedge would continue to have moderate, long-term adverse effects from livestock grazing and trampling outside the boundary.</p> <p>Minor and short-term adverse effects to alcove bog orchids in the monument would continue to occur from NPS fuel reduction actions. Mitigation measures would be undertaken.</p> <p>Activities on adjacent land and outside grazing and trampling would have minor to moderate short-term adverse impacts on the Mexican spotted owl.</p> <p>The increase in visitors to Betatakin, increase in the daily time period people would be in the canyon, and the longer season, along with continued grazing near Keet Seel and potential relocation of the campground and activities on adjacent land would have a moderate and possibly long-term adverse effect on the Mexican spotted owl.</p> <p>Mitigation of impacts to owls from visitors would be accomplished through consultation and scheduling potentially disruptive activities outside of breeding season.</p> <p>A major long-term beneficial impact would be the mitigation of impacts to species of concern from grazing that could come from agreements, partnerships, consultation, and public education.</p> <p>For any proposed or on-going projects or activities that have minor or moderate adverse effects on listed species or critical habitat, the NPS will consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>
<b>Visitor Understanding and Experience</b>	<p>There would be moderate, long-term, beneficial effects from a longer visitor season to Betatakin and Keet Seel, improved access to Betatakin and Inscription House, enhanced exhibits and interpretation, greater opportunities for people with disabilities, more staff to meet visitor needs, and more interaction between visitors and local people at Inscription House and because of potential encouragement of compatible Indian-based tourist services adjacent to the monument.</p> <p>There would be short-term minor adverse effects from construction projects.</p> <p>There would be a long-term, beneficial minor effect from reducing local traffic from the parking area when BIA relocates the Shonto Road.</p>
<b>Remoteness</b>	<p><b>Natural Soundscapes.</b> Local short-term minor adverse impacts would continue at the headquarters area (and down into Betatakin Canyon) from aircraft, traffic in the headquarters area parking lot, NPS maintenance activities, and visitor voices on the trails. Visitor voices on trails and into Betatakin Canyon would increase, but the effects would still be minor, short-term and local.</p> <p>A beneficial, minor effect would be that more visitors would have the opportunity to experience the natural soundscape on rim trails and to Betatakin.</p> <p>There would be short-term moderate adverse impacts from construction. Future relocation of the Shonto Road by BIA would reduce traffic noise in the monument.</p> <p>There would be short-term, moderate adverse effects of noise in the backcountry from activities (especially vehicles) on adjacent land.</p>

## THE PLAN

<b><i>Impact Topic</i></b>	<b><i>Impacts of the Plan</i></b>
	<p>There would be opportunities for mitigation through tribal consultation, agreements, and partnerships.</p> <p><b>Natural Lightscapes.</b> NPS and local residences have a minor, long-term, local adverse effect. This could be mitigated by installing directed lighting fixtures. Local traffic through the headquarters unit has some minor, short-term adverse effects on lightscapes, but would be mitigated when the BIA relocates the Shonto Road out of the monument. Potential development along the entrance road or immediately adjacent to the park would have moderate long-term adverse effects on natural lightscapes. There would be opportunities</p> <p><b>Scenic Vistas.</b> Existing park development and additional construction at headquarters, as well as scattered small structures such as the hogan at Keet Seel and future ranger station at Inscription House have minor, local, long-term adverse impacts on the remote and undeveloped character of the landscape. Mitigation would include keeping the scale small, locating structures out of scenic vistas and selecting materials and colors that blend with the landscape.</p> <p>Potential future development along the entrance road or on adjacent land would have a moderate to major impact on scenic vistas and the remote, undeveloped landscape. Impacts could be mitigated by working with tribes and developing agreements and partnerships to minimize visual impacts to scenic vistas.</p>
<b>Socio-Economy</b>	<p>There would be beneficial, local, moderate long-term effects of 16 permanent jobs and 15 - 17 seasonal jobs, as well as from visitor spending at local businesses. There would be moderate, short-term local beneficial effects from construction jobs, both NPS and the BIA Shonto Road relocation. There would be a local beneficial minor effect if the campground adjacent to the headquarters unit were locally managed.</p> <p>Tourism would have a beneficial, moderate, long-term effect locally and regionally. There would also be visitors to Inscription House, providing a beneficial impact to local markets. There would be additional moderate beneficial long-term effects from partnerships encouraging complementary businesses outside of the park.</p> <p>NPS ownership of the land at headquarters would have a moderate long-term adverse effect on the Navajo Nation.</p> <p>Projections of Money Generation Model—multiplier effect of visitor spending on the local economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales—\$3,000,000</li> <li>• Personal income—\$1,000,000</li> <li>• Jobs—86</li> <li>• Value added—\$1,600,000</li> </ul>
<b>Monument Operations</b>	<p>There would be beneficial, long-term moderate to major effects from improved housing and office space that meets ADA requirements, rehabilitated infrastructure, updated computer and communication systems, adequate operational funding, and improved fire protection.</p> <p>Partnerships would have a beneficial, moderate, long-term effect on police and fire protection, as well as assisting with operations and resource protection. A volunteer in the campground would have minor, beneficial effects.</p> <p>There would be moderate to major beneficial long-term effects from obtaining the land base of the monument headquarters.</p>

NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT,  
ARIZONA.

RECEIVED  
MAR 30 1909  
U. S. DEPT. OF MARINE

By the President of the United States of America,

## A Proclamation

WHEREAS, a number of prehistoric cliff dwellings and pueblo ruins, situated within the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, and which are new to science and wholly unexplored, and because of their isolation and size are of the very greatest ethnological, scientific and educational interest, and it appears that the public interest would be promoted by reserving these extraordinary ruins of an unknown people, with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof:

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM H. TAFT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by Section two of the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", do hereby set aside as the Navajo National Monument all prehistoric cliff dwellings, pueblos and other ruins and relics of prehistoric peoples, situated upon the Navajo Indian Reservation, Arizona, between the parallels of latitude thirty-six degrees thirty minutes North, and thirty-seven degrees North, and between longitude one hundred and ten degrees West and one hundred and ten degrees forty-five minutes West from Greenwich, more particularly located along the arroyos, canyons and their tributaries, near the sources of and draining into Laguna Creek, embracing the Huhulung Spring group, along Navajo Creek and along Moonlight and Tsagat-si-si-si canyons, together with forty acres of land upon which each ruin is located, in square form, the side lines running north and south and east and west, equidistant from the respective centers of said ruins. The diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation shows the approximate location of these ruins only.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, excavate, injure or destroy any of the ruins or relics hereby declared to be a National Monument, or to locate or settle upon any of the lands reserved and made a part of said Monument by this proclamation.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March  
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and  
nine, and of the Independence of the United States the  
one hundred and thirty-third.

By the President:  
P. C. Knox  
*Secretary of State*

Wm H Taft

[No. 873.]

## NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Embracing all cliff-dwelling and pueblo ruins between the parallel of latitude 36°30' North and 37 North and longitude 110° West and 110°45' West from Greenwich with 40 acres of land in square form around each of said ruins.

## ARIZONA



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
Fred Dennett, Commissioner



SECOND PROCLAMATION  
NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT  
ARIZONA

## A Proclamation

Done at the city of Washington this 14th day of March,  
in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred  
and twelve, and of the Independence of the United  
States the one hundred and thirty-sixth.

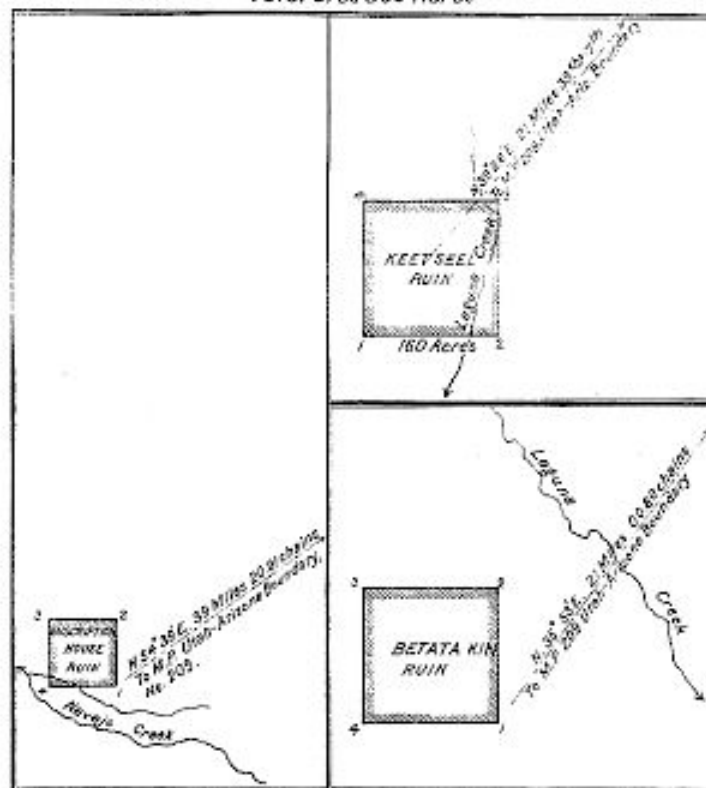
By the President:  
HUNTINGTON WILSON  
*Acting Secretary of State.*

[No. 1186.]

*Embracing the Hoot See and Betate Kin Ruins, located in two small tracts of 160 Acres each, along Laguna Creek, and Inscription House Ruins on Navajo Creek in a 40 acre tract all within the Navajo Indian Reservation.*

ARIZONA

*Total area 360 Acres*



*Monument Boundary*  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GENERAL LAND OFFICE  
Fred Dennett, Commissioner

## Between the Navajo Tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service Relating to the Recreational Development of the Navajo National Monument

ORGANIZATION  
Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders  
Agreements with Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs

VOLUME  
Part 10  
Chapter 1  
Section 5.7  
Page 8

### MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT OF MAY 8, 1962 BETWEEN THE NAVAJO TRIBE, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RELATING TO THE RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to facilitate recreational development of The Navajo National Monument through the construction of administrative, residential, and related facilities on lands adjacent to the existing Betatakin Section of Navajo National Monument and to construct and maintain an access road to the Betatakin Section. In order to accomplish these purposes, a cooperative agreement must be entered into between the Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service.

WHEREAS, under the Act of August 7, 1946 (Public Law 633, 79th Congress) appropriations for the National Park Service are authorized for the administration, protection, improvement and maintenance of areas devoted to recreational use pursuant to cooperative agreements under the jurisdiction of other agencies of the government.

WHEREAS, agreement has been reached among The Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service, specifying that legislation will be sought to authorize the inclusion of certain lands within the boundaries of other agencies of the government.

WHEREAS, agreement has been reached among The Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and National Park Service, specifying that legislation will be sought to authorize the inclusion of certain lands within the boundaries of The Navajo Reservation, and providing for the granting of a right-of-way for a new access road to Navajo National Monument.

NOW THEREFORE, The Navajo Tribe, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and National Park Service, do hereby mutually agree as follows:

1. This agreement will be regarded as an interim arrangement to permit the National Park Service to proceed with programmed development of Navajo National Monument pending the enactment of legislation providing a permanent basis and authority for such development.

ORGANIZATION  
Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders  
Agreements with Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs

VOLUME  
Part 10  
Chapter 1  
Section 5.7  
Page 8

2. This agreement shall apply to the lands within the proposed road right-of-way as shown on the attached drawing NM-NAV-30001<sup>1</sup> and to the lands indicated within the proposed boundary on the attached drawing NM-NAV-71028<sup>2</sup> and which are further described as follows:

Beginning at Corner No. 4 of the existing 160 acre tract set aside as the Betatakin Section of Navajo National Monument, thence north along the west boundary of said area a distance of 1,320 feet, thence west a distance of 1,320 feet, thence south a distance of 3,960 feet, thence east a distance of 2,640 feet, thence north a distance of 1,320 feet, thence east a distance of 1,320 feet, thence north a distance of 1,320 feet to Corner No. 1 of the existing Betatakin Section of Navajo National Monument, thence west along the south boundary of said area to Corner No. 4, the Point of Beginning, enclosing a tract of land of 240 acres, more or less.

3. While it is understood that the current status of the above described lands in regard to The Navajo Tribe and the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall remain unchanged, and that such lands shall remain subject to all laws applicable thereto, it is agreed by The Navajo Tribe and Bureau of Indian Affairs that the above described lands will be devoted primarily to recreational use in connection with the operation of Navajo National Monument.

4. Subject to the availability of funds, the National Park Service may and will undertake the development, construction and maintenance of facilities on the lands referred to in Item 2 above, needed in the proper management of Navajo National Monument as a unit of the National Park System.

5. The National Park Service will assume responsibility for the park facilities of the aforementioned lands and improvements incident thereto.

6. This agreement shall become effective upon approval by the Secretary of the Interior, and shall remain in force and effect until terminated by mutual agreement or until enactment by Congress of legislation inconsistent herewith.

1/ On file in the Washington Office.

# APPENDIX B: MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

## ORGANIZATION

Cooperative Agreements and Historic Site Designation Orders  
Agreements with Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Indian Affairs

VOL  
Par  
Cha  
Sec  
Page

7. The National Park Service agrees that in consideration for the execution of this agreement by The Navajo Tribe that it will assist in every manner possible in supporting legislation providing for the conveyance to The Navajo Tribe by the Bureau of Reclamation of a certain area at Antelope Creek, Coconino County, State of Arizona, to be utilized by The Navajo Tribe as a recreational facility.

8. The Navajo Tribe reserves the right, during the term of this agreement, to operate an arts and crafts enterprise with Navajo National Monument, notwithstanding the Maintenance of facilities thereon by the National Park Service.

## SUBMITTED:

Date: May 29, 1961

(SGD) PAUL JONES  
THE NAVAJO TRIBE

Date: Sep 21, 1961

(SGD) JAMES F. CANAN  
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Date: Dec. 12, 1961

(SGD) THOMAS J. ALLEN  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## RECOMMENDED:

(SGD) JOHN O. CROW  
ACTING COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF  
INDIAN AFFAIRS

May 8, 1962  
Date

(SGD) THOMAS J. ALLEN  
REGIONAL DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK  
SERVICE

January 16, 1962  
Date

(SGD) CONRAD L. WIRTH  
DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

May 8, 1962  
Date

APPROVED: By Secretary Udall by his memorandum of January 8, 1962  
to Director, National Park Service.

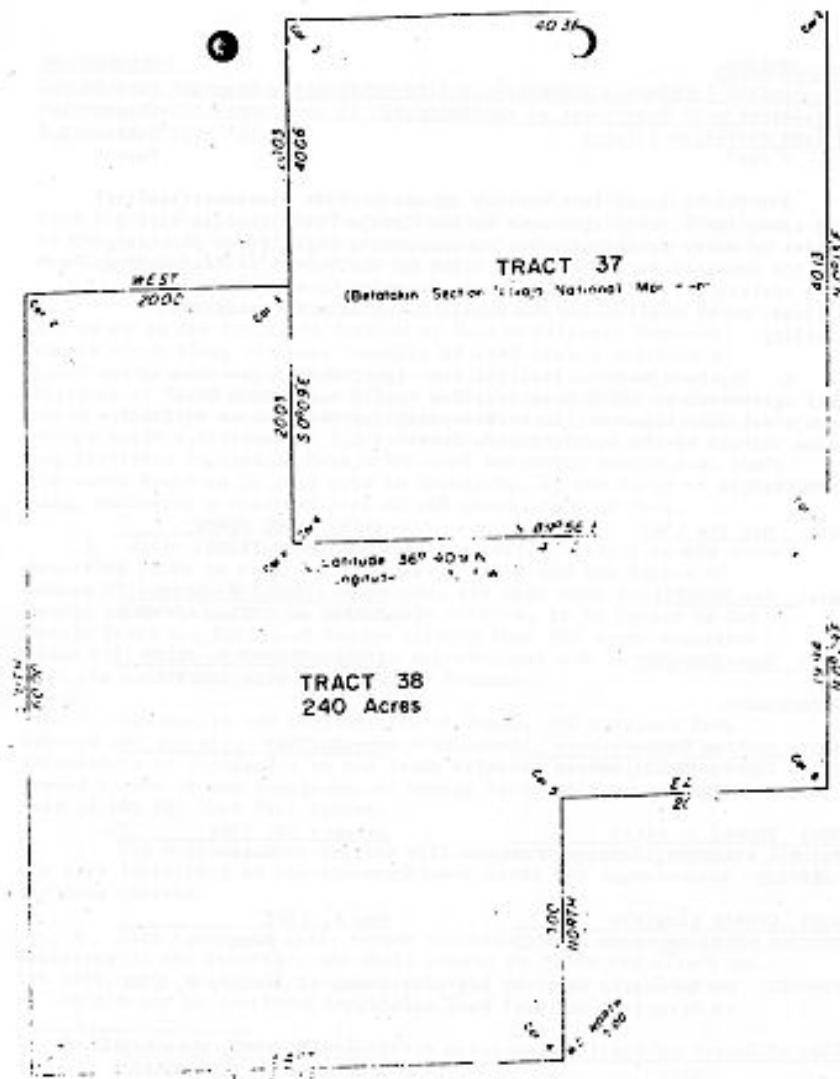
(Copy of Secretary Udall's memorandum of January 8, 1962, attached).  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1/ On file in the Washington Office.

Release No. 24

June 1962

104P0-62



ACE-238-60

RESOLUTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Setting aside the entire Tsegi Canyon, not Previously Designated as Part of Navajo National Monument, as an Area for Future Development as a Navajo Tribal Park

WHEREAS:

1. Resolution No. CF-31-57 of the Navajo Tribal Council established the Navajo Tribal Parks Commission and delegated to the Advisory Committee authority to establish Navajo Tribal Parks and Monuments anywhere on Navajo Tribal land.
2. Navajo National Monument has been established to protect and preserve the Betatakin and Keet Seel Ruins. However, there are several other ruins of great historical importance in the same immediate area and located in Tsegi Canyon, but, as yet, no provision has been made to insure their preservation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Advisory Committee, under authority of Tribal Council Resolution No. CF-31-57, does hereby set aside for the future development as a Navajo Tribal Park the entire Tsegi Canyon located in Navajo County approximately 11 miles south of Kayenta, Arizona, and in addition, an area on each side of the rim of Tsegi Canyon, one-quarter mile in width. Said area thus set aside is to include all of the area in Tsegi Canyon not previously set aside for Navajo National Monument being approximately 15 miles in length.
2. The Navajo Tribal Parks Commission is hereby authorized and directed, consistent with the authority granted to said Commission by Tribal Council Resolution No. CF-21-57, to make such rules and regulations for the use of the area of Tsegi Canyon set aside by this resolution so as to preserve and develop this section of the Navajo Reservation as a permanent place of scenic, historical, recreational and scientific interest.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 7 in favor and 0 opposed, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1960.

/S/

Vice Chairman  
Navajo Tribal Council

ACD-238-60

RESOLUTION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
OF THE NAVAJO TRIBAL COUNCIL

Setting aside the entire Tsegi Canyon, not Previously Designated as Part of Navajo National Monument, as an Area for Future Development as a Navajo Tribal Park

WHEREAS:

1. Resolution No. CF-31-57 of the Navajo Tribal Council established the Navajo Tribal Parks Commission and delegated to the Advisory Committee authority to establish Navajo Tribal Parks and Monuments anywhere on Navajo Tribal land.
2. Navajo National Monument has been established to protect and preserve the Betatakin and Keet Seel Ruins. However, there are several other ruins of great historical importance in the same immediate area and located in Tsegi Canyon, but, as yet, no provision has been made to insure their preservation.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The Advisory Committee, under authority of Tribal Council Resolution No. CF-31-57, does hereby set aside for the future development as a Navajo Tribal Park the entire Tsegi Canyon located in Navajo County approximately 11 miles south of Kayenta, Arizona, and in addition, an area on each side of the rim of Tsegi Canyon, one-quarter mile in width. Said area thus set aside is to include all of the area in Tsegi Canyon not previously set aside for Navajo National Monument being approximately 15 miles in length.
2. The Navajo Tribal Parks Commission is hereby authorized and directed, consistent with the authority granted to said Commission by Tribal Council Resolution No. CF-21-57, to make such rules and regulations for the use of the area of Tsegi Canyon set aside by this resolution so as to preserve and develop this section of the Navajo Reservation as a permanent place of scenic, historical, recreational and scientific interest.

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was duly considered by the Advisory Committee of the Navajo Tribal Council at a duly called meeting at Window Rock, Arizona, at which a quorum was present and that same was passed by a vote of 7 in favor and 0 opposed, this 15<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1960.

Vice Chairman  
Navajo Tribal Council

## APPENDIX C: TSEGI CANYON NAVAJO TRIBAL PARK

### Navajo Tribal Lake Powell Recreational and Park Area

Commencing at the San Juan River Bridge at Mexican Hat, Utah, at a point along the Navajo Indian Reservation Boundary and where the Utah State Highway 47 crosses the San Juan River, thence south and west along the said Utah State Highway 47 to the Arizona-Utah State line; thence south and west into Arizona along Indian Route 18 to Kayenta, Arizona, and to Indian Route 1 (Arizona State Highway 64); thence south and west along said Indian Route 1 (Arizona State Highway 64) to latitude  $36^{\circ} 30'$  or the northern boundary of the 1882 Executive Order; thence west along said latitude,  $36^{\circ} 30'$  to the northwest corner of the said 1882 Executive Order; thence further west along said latitude  $36^{\circ} 30'$  to a point where said latitude intersects U. S. Highway 89; thence north and west along said U. S. Highway 89 to the western Navajo Reservation line along the Colorado River in the vicinity of Navajo Bridge near Marble Canyon; thence north and east along the Navajo Reservation Boundary and the Colorado River to a point where the southern U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Boundary line (Page) meets the said Navajo Reservation Boundary line; thence east along said U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Boundary line to the southeast of the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation tract; thence north along the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation until it meets elevation 3720 (maximum elevation of Lake Powell); thence north and east along elevation 3720 and along the Colorado River into Utah to its confluence with the San Juan River; thence north and east along elevation 3720 and along the San Juan River to a point where elevation 3720 intersects the Navajo Indian Reservation line (or the middle of the San Juan River) in the vicinity of Douglas Mesa, Utah; thence east along the middle of the San Juan River to the point of beginning at Mexican Hat, Utah, comprising an area of 2,218,112.39 acres, more or less.

